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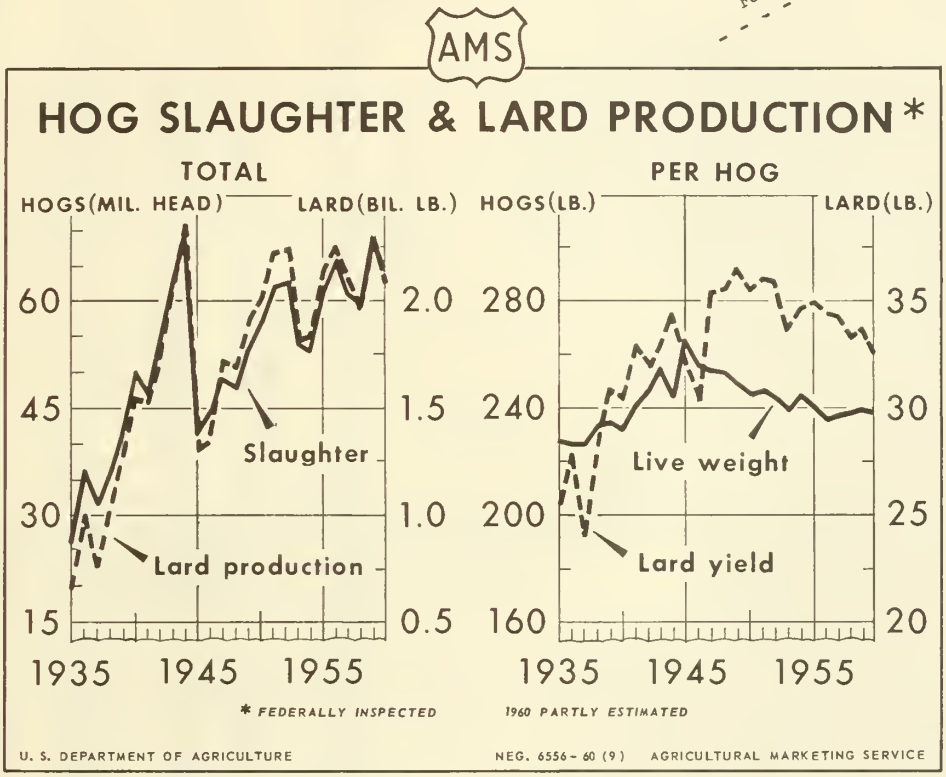
The FATS and OILS SITUATION

FOS-204

In this issue:
Edible Tallow Output Trending Upward
Tank Storage Facilities For Fats and oils Expand Sharply



HOG SLAUGHTER & LARD PRODUCTION *

* FEDERALLY INSPECTED 1960 PARTLY ESTIMATED

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 6556-60 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Annual changes in lard production are mainly associated with changes in the number of hogs slaughtered and lard yield per hog. Lard production (federally inspected only) in the 1960-61 marketing year beginning October 1 is forecast at 2.1 billion pounds, about 5 percent less than the previous year. (Above chart is on a calendar year basis.) Lower output in the year ahead is expected to result in (1) higher lard prices, (2) less lard used in the manufacture of shortening, and (3) reduced exports.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Table 1.--Wholesale and retail prices per pound for fats and oils

Item	August		1960		
	1958	1959	June	July	August
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Wholesale Prices:					
Butter, creamery, Grade A, (92-score) bulk, New York	58.9	60.4	58.6	58.6	59.9
Butter, creamery, Grade B, (90-score) bulk, Chicago	57.1	58.6	56.9	57.3	58.4
Butter, creamery, Grade A, (92-score) bulk, San Francisco	66.8	68.3	69.5	69.5	69.5
Castor oil, dehydrated, tanks, New York	27.6	25.1	25.0	25.0	25.0
Castor oil, No. 1, Brazilian tanks, imported, New York	16.0	16.8	18.4	18.8	18.8
Castor oil, No. 1, tanks, f.o.b., New Jersey mills	21.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
Castor oil, No. 3, domestic, tanks, carlots, f.o.b. N. Y.	20.3	19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3
Coconut oil, crude, tank cars, Pacific Coast, f.o.b. mills 1/	14.0	15.9	13.6	13.0	13.0
Coconut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. New York, 1/	15.0	17.7	15.5	15.2	15.1
Coconut oil, refined, drums, l.c.l., New York 1/	24.0	24.0	22.5	22.0	22.0
Cod oil, spot, drums, New York	9.3	8.8	8.4	8.4	8.4
Codliver oil, medicinal, U. S. P., barrels, New York	18.9	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.2
Corn oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b. Midwest mills	12.7	11.5	12.2	11.5	11.8
Corn oil, refined, tanks, New York	17.1	15.3	15.9	15.1	15.5
Cottonseed oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b. S.E. mills	11.8	12.1	10.6	10.2	10.2
Cottonseed oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b., Valley	11.6	12.0	11.0	10.2	10.1
Cottonseed oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b., Texas	11.4	11.3	10.1	9.8	9.9
Cottonseed oil, p.s.y., bleachable, tank cars, New York 2/	13.5	13.2	11.8	11.5	11.8
Cottonseed oil, refined, tanks, New York	15.3	15.5	13.2	12.8	12.9
Cottonseed-oil foots, raw (50 percent T.F.A.) delivered East	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.4
Degras Common barrels New York 3/	10.0	10.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
Degras, Neutral, barrels, New York 3/	21.0	21.0	19.0	17.8	13.0
Glycerin, soaplye, tanks, New York	16.5	18.5	19.0	19.2	18.5
Grease, A white, tank cars, delivered Chicago	7.5	5.9	5.4	5.4	5.4
Grease, B white, delivered Chicago	7.2	5.3	4.8	4.8	5.0
Grease, yellow, delivered, Chicago	6.8	5.1	4.7	4.6	4.6
Grease oil, extra No. 1, drums, New York	15.8	14.8	13.8	13.8	13.8
Lard, loose, tank cars, Chicago	12.8	7.1	8.8	9.7	10.2
Lard, prime steam, tierces, Chicago	13.4	8.1	9.8	11.2	11.5
Lard, refined, 1-pound cartons, Chicago	17.7	12.2	13.2	14.2	15.2
Lard, refined, 1-pound cartons, New York	16.9	12.3	13.9	14.9	15.6
Linseed oil, raw, tank cars, Minneapolis	13.6	12.7	13.2	12.9	13.2
Linseed oil, raw, tanks, New York	15.1	14.2	14.3	14.0	14.3
Linseed oil, raw, drums, carlots, New York	17.1	16.2	16.8	16.5	16.8
Margarine, colored, delivered, Eastern U. S.	26.5	25.3	23.8	23.8	23.8
Margarine, yellow quarters, f.o.b., Chicago	27.0	26.0	24.3	24.5	24.3
Margarine, white, domestic vegetable, Chicago	26.0	24.0	22.0	22.0	22.0
Menhaden oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. Baltimore	8.0	7.4	6.5	6.3	6.3
Menhaden oil, light pressed, tanks, New York	10.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5
Neat's-foot oil, 30°, drums, carlots, New York	28.0	28.0	27.0	27.0	27.0
Oiticica oil, drums, f.o.b. New York	18.0	22.0	16.0	16.0	16.0
Oiticica oil, tanks, New York	16.5	20.5	14.0	14.0	14.0
Oleo oil, extra, drums, Chicago	17.9	15.3	15.2	15.4	16.2
Oleo oil, extra, drums, New York	18.6	13.9	14.2	14.7	14.8
Oleostcarine, barrels, New York	14.4	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.5
Olive oil, imported, edible, drums, New York	33.2	33.3	31.7	30.5	30.5
Palm oil, clarified, drums, f.o.b. New York 4/	14.0	14.4	14.0	14.0	14.4
Palm kernel oil, bulk, c.i.f., New York 5/	---	14.2	13.3	13.1	13.3
Peanut oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b. S.E. mills	16.5	11.2	16.0	16.5	15.8
Peanut oil, refined, tanks, New York 6/	22.5	14.9	19.4	19.5	19.2
Rapeseed oil, refined (denatured), tanks, New York	16.0	13.2	13.0	13.0	13.0
Safflower oil, nonbreak, tanks, East Coast	16.4	15.8	15.6	15.6	15.6
Safflower oil, drums, East Coast	18.4	17.8	17.6	17.6	17.6
Sesame oil, refined, drums, New York	38.0	38.0	38.0	38.0	38.0
Shortening, Cottonseed, hydrogenated, 10-drum lots, New York	20.5	18.5	18.0	18.5	19.2
Soybean oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b., Decatur	10.0	9.3	8.7	9.0	9.5
Soybean oil, refined tanks, New York	12.7	11.6	10.7	11.0	11.6
Soybean oil, clarified, tanks, New York	12.2	11.1	10.5	10.8	11.3
Sperm oil, natural, 45°, drums, New York	15.6	13.5	14.0	14.8	14.8
Sperm oil, bleached, winter 38°, drums, New York	16.6	14.5	15.0	15.8	15.8
Tall oil, crude, tanks, works	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
Tall oil, refined, tanks, works	5.5	5.5	5.2	5.2	5.2
Tallow, edible, loose, Chicago	11.7	7.1	8.4	9.5	9.9
Tallow, inedible, packers' prime, tank cars, f.o.b. Chicago	7.6	6.1	5.4	5.4	5.6
Tallow, inedible, bleachable fancy, delivered, Chicago	7.8	6.1	5.3	5.4	5.6
Tallow, No. 1, inedible, delivered, Chicago	6.9	5.1	4.5	4.5	4.6
Tallow, special, inedible, tanks, delivered, New York	7.9	5.9	5.3	5.4	5.4
Tung oil, imported, drums, carlots, f.o.b. New York	23.0	25.5	24.7	24.8	24.6
Tung oil, tanks, New York	21.4	24.0	23.1	23.2	23.0
Tung oil, domestic, tanks, f.o.b. mills, New York	21.5	22.8	22.2	22.4	22.6
Retail prices 7/					
Butter	73.5	74.3	74.2	74.0	74.1
Margarine	29.1	27.7	26.7	26.7	26.7
Lard	22.9	19.3	18.5	18.8	19.2
Shortening	31.3	29.6	26.6	26.9	27.3
Salad Dressing	37.9	37.7	35.9	36.1	36.0
Peanut Butter	56.6	55.5	55.5	55.6	55.6

1/ 3-cent processing tax suspended during October 1957-June 1963.
2/ Near-by futures.
3/ Beginning February 1960, quoted as 400 pound drums.
4/ Tax excluded. Tax does not apply to palm oil used in the manufacture of iron or steel products, tin and tern plate. Since 1943 these are the major uses of palm oil.
5/ 3-cent processing tax suspended during July 1959-June 1963.
6/ Prior to August 1959, quoted as drums.
7/ Leading cities.

THE FATS AND OILS SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, September 22, 1960

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SUMMARY

Growing conditions continued generally favorable for oilseed crops over most of the United States through September 1. The cottonseed crop continues to be much later than last year and soybeans are also less advanced than last year or average.

Early September conditions indicate that the total U. S. supply of edible fats, oils, and oilseeds during the 1960-61 marketing year beginning October 1 will be about 14.1 billion pounds (oil equivalent of oilseeds), just 0.1 billion pounds less than the record quantity available during the year just ending. Smaller supplies of lard and possibly fewer soybeans than a year ago are expected to more than offset the small increase in prospect for cottonseed oil and butter. The U. S. disappearance of food fats is expected to increase with population by over 0.1 billion pounds. These prospects indicate that the quantity of edible oils, lard, and soybeans available for export in 1960-61, while 0.2 billion pounds less than last year's availabilities, will be nearly as large as the record 3.8 billion pounds estimated to have actually been shipped abroad in 1959-60. Thus it appears that exportable supplies and export demand will be in close balance in 1960-61.

Export prospects appear bright as many foreign countries continue to need to import large quantities of fats and oils. Exports of edible oils

(soybean and cottonseed oils) in 1960-61 probably will not differ greatly from the record 1,450 billion pounds estimated for the year just coming to a close. Soybean exports are similarly likely to approximate the 138 million bushels now indicated for 1959-60. But lard exports and shipments probably will drop sharply from the 675 million pounds estimated for 1959-60.

Exports of edible oils under P.L. 480 during the 1960-61 marketing year are expected to be up about one-fourth from the 700 million pounds going out in the year now virtually completed. About half of the increase would be in movement of oil to Spain where the olive crop is expected to be smaller than the one harvested in the fall of 1959. While oil sales for dollars will continue high, they are likely to face increased competition in supplies of oilseeds from countries competing in our dollar markets.

Soybean supplies for 1960-61 are estimated at 595 million bushels, just a shade under the record level of the previous two years. Crushings for oil and meal probably will not differ much from the 395 million bushels estimated for 1959-60. Soybean exports probably will approximate the 138 million bushels in 1960-61, and if seed and feed requirements are about the same as in recent years, carryover stocks of soybeans on October 1, 1961 may be in the neighborhood of 25 million bushels, down slightly from this year.

Prices to soybean growers may average about as high as the $1.97 per bushel received for the 1959 crop. Prices likely will decline some this fall when the beans move to market in volume. Later in the 1960-61 marketing year, soybean prices probably will show some seasonal increase. Because CCC will hold no more than about 9 million bushels of soybeans on October 1, 1960, its sales policy will have less effect on soybean prices during the course of the marketing year, at least until maturity of the 1960 crop loans.

Based upon September 1 indications for cotton, the 1960 cottonseed crop may total 6,032,000 tons, about the same as in 1959. Prices to farmers are expected to average about the same as they received for the 1959 crop--$39 per ton. Because of larger carryover stocks on August 1, 1960, supplies of cottonseed oil and cottonseed meal are expected to be slightly larger than in 1959-60.

Soybean and cottonseed oil prices during the heavy October-December 1960 marketing period are expected to decline some seasonally and the price differential between the two oils likely will be comparatively small. Soybean oil prices (crude, Decatur) probably will average slightly above the 8.1 cents per pound average during October-December 1959 as domestic and export demand continue strong. Cottonseed oil prices (crude, Southeast mills) this fall, however, are expected to average about the same as the 9.3 cents per pound during October-December 1959.

Lard output in the marketing year beginning October 1, 1960 is forecast at 2,550 million pounds, about 125 million pounds less than that estimated for the year just ending. The reduction reflects a drop in hog slaughter. Lard prices this fall, when hog slaughter is seasonally high, are expected to decline some from current levels but likely will remain well above prices a year earlier. Higher lard prices in the year ahead, associated with reduced output, will not only cause a drop in exports, but also will result in less lard used in the manufacture of shortening.

Peanut output in 1960 is estimated at 1,688 million pounds compared with 1,592 million pounds last year. The total supply of peanuts for 1960-61 is no larger than last year, however, because starting stocks on August 1 were down sharply. Prospective supplies are well above domestic needs for food and farm uses, and CCC likely will acquire a substantial portion of the crop. Prices to growers are expected to average about the CCC support level of 10.0 cents per pound. The 1959 CCC support level was 9.7 cents.

Total supplies of flaxseed in the 1960-61 marketing year, which began July 1, are estimated at 33 million bushels compared with 37 million last year. Crushings of flaxseed for domestic oil use may be around 22 million bushels, and an additional 4 million will be needed for seed and feed. With 3 million bushels of flaxseed needed as a minimum carryover, about 4 million bushels of flaxseed would be available for export. Prices received by farmers for flaxseed are expected to be relatively more stable in 1960-61 than a year earlier, averaging well above the 1960 support price of $2.38 per bushel but slightly less than the $3.02 received for the 1959 crop.

REVIEW AND OUTLOOK

Soybean Crushings Off Slightly In 1959-60 But Exports Reach New High

Soybean crushings during October-August 1959-60 (August estimated) were 366 million bushels compared with 374 million during the same period a year earlier. With the 1959-60 crushing season about completed in September, it appeared likely that the total crush reached at least 395 million bushels, about 5 million below the peak last season.

Near record crushings in 1959-60 were stimulated by (1) record domestic disappearance of soybean oil, (2) record exports of soybean oil bolstered by large P.L. 480 shipments (mainly in the second half of the marketing year), and (3) high takings of protein meal domestically and record exports of soybean meal.

Table 2.--Food fats and oils: Supply and disposition, 1953-60

Item	Year beginning October							
							Forecast*	
	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.
Stocks, October 1								
Soybeans--oil equivalent 1/	109	14	108	41	109	231	686	330
Butter	323	489	295	90	145	146	93	150
Lard	42	50	75	123	69	48	93	70
Cottonseed oil	1,016	896	361	254	146	154	203	250
Soybean oil	174	127	179	227	286	281	298	325
Others 2/	33	45	51	66	49	60	60	70
Total	1,589	1,608	962	760	694	3/690	748	865
Imports	61	91	59	53	70	74	70	70
Production								
Butter	1,648	1,536	1,571	1,542	1,525	1,442	1,525	1,575
Lard	2,248	2,564	2,851	2,624	2,434	2,703	2,675	2,550
Cottonseed oil 4/	2,106	1,723	1,893	1,629	1,420	1,589	1,825	1,875
Soybean oil	2,350	2,711	3,143	3,431	3,800	4,251	4,350	4,350
Other 2/ 4/	669	572	667	719	678	764	750	765
Total fats and oils	9,021	9,105	10,125	9,945	9,857	10,749	11,125	11,115
Soybean exports (oil equiv.)	436	666	741	937	939	1,209	1,525	1,550
Total	9,457	9,771	10,866	10,882	10,796	11,957	12,650	12,665
Total supply	11,107	11,470	11,887	11,695	11,560	12,721	13,470	13,600
Exports 5/								
Butter	45	183	244	18	36	19	45	
Lard	456	587	719	590	461	608	675	
Cottonseed oil 4/	402	716	617	427	250	406	500	
Soybean oil	71	50	556	807	804	930	950	
Other 2/ 4/	119	33	50	62	19	34	35	
Adjustment 6/	117	124	52	61	85	117	125	
Total fats and oils	1,209	1,693	2,238	1,965	1,655	2,114	2,330	
Soybeans (oil equivalent)	436	666	741	937	939	1,209	1,525	
Total exports	1,645	2,359	2,979	2,903	2,593	3,323	3,855	
Domestic use								
Butter	1,438	1,547	1,534	1,474	1,490	1,477	1,425	
Lard 7/	1,773	1,959	2,066	2,049	2,005	2,051	2,025	
Cottonseed oil	1,824	1,543	1,384	1,310	1,195	1,134	1,275	
Soybean oil	2,326	2,609	2,539	2,565	3,051	3,304	3,375	
Others 2/	598	622	659	722	719	796	775	
Adjustment 6/	-117	-124	-52	-61	-85	-117	-125	
Total 7/	7,843	8,156	8,130	8,059	8,375	8,645	8,750	
Total use for food 8/	7,541	7,840	7,880	7,913	8,179	8,467	8,500	
Per capita, civilian and military	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	
Butter (fat content)	7.2	7.5	7.4	7.0	6.9	6.7	6.4	
Other	37.7	38.3	37.9	37.7	38.5	39.7	39.5	
Total (fat content)	44.9	45.8	45.3	44.7	45.4	46.4	45.9	

1/ Not included in total stocks. 2/ Includes beef fats, peanut, corn, olive, and sesame oils. 3/ Adjusted to new Census basis which includes hydrogenated oils and stearin. 4/ Includes oil equivalent of oilseeds exported for crushing. 5/ Includes shipments. Butter, cottonseed oil and adjustments include quantities from CCC stocks that are not reported in Census data. 6/ Includes exports of processed food oils not classified by kind, shortening and other secondary fats. 7/ Adjusted for estimated changes in stocks on farm. 8/ Excludes food fats used for nonfood purposes but includes nonfood oils (mostly coconut, babassu, and palm-kernel) used in food. *Except for stocks on October 1, 1959.

Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 3.--Forecast of 1960-61 fats and oils production from domestic materials and oil equivalent of exported domestic oilseed, year beginning October with comparisons

Item	Average 1947-51	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958 1/	1959 2/	Forecast 1960
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Edible Animal Fats									
Butter (actual weight)	1,542	1,648	1,536	1,571	1,542	1,525	1,442	1,525	1,575
Lard and rendered pork fat	2,625	2,248	2,564	2,851	2,624	2,434	2,703	2,675	2,550
Edible beef fats 3/	162	264	280	312	321	324	341	325	340
Total	4,329	4,160	4,380	4,734	4,487	4,283	4,486	4,525	4,465
Edible Vegetable Oils									
Corn oil	227	252	268	270	286	291	315	330	340
Cottonseed oil	1,568	2,106	1,723	1,893	1,629	1,420	1,589	1,825	1,875
Edible olive oil	4	2	3	1	6	1	7	2	5
Peanut oil	157	82	20	81	84	59	103	85	85
Peanuts (shelled), oil equivalent of exports for crushing abroad	77	69	---	4	23	2	5	10	10
Soybean oil	2,035	2,350	2,711	3,143	3,431	3,800	4,251	4,350	4,350
Soybeans, oil equivalent of exports	164	436	666	741	937	939	1,209	1,525	1,550
Total	4,232	5,297	5,391	6,133	6,396	6,512	7,479	8,127	8,215
Soap Fats and Oils									
Inedible tallow and greases	2,184	2,661	2,875	3,215	3,143	2,900	3,198	3,550	3,600
Fish, whale and seal oils 4/	138	161	180	204	160	180	182	180	185
Total	2,322	2,822	3,055	3,419	3,303	3,080	3,370	3,730	3,785
Drying Oils									
Linseed oil 5/	706	631	588	625	637	454	498	425	425
Flaxseed, oil equivalent of exports	36	122	133	196	186	70	141	80	60
Tung oil	17	40	15	2	32	25	45	34	30
Castor oil	---	8	4	1	3	9	18	11	15
Tall oil	277	332	524	672	623	679	769	840	900
Total	1,036	1,133	1,264	1,496	1,481	1,237	1,471	1,390	1,430
Grand total	11,919	13,412	14,090	15,782	15,667	15,112	16,806	17,772	17,895

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Partly estimated.

3/ Edible tallow, oleo stock, oleo oil, and oleostearine. Reported production of edible tallow through 1948, 1949-51 minus other pressing, 1955-1958 minus other processing.

4/ Excludes cod oil and fish liver oils.

5/ Excludes oil equivalent of imported flaxseed.

Exports of soybeans from October 1, 1959 through mid-September 1960 totaled about 135 million bushels (based partly on inspections), about 28 million more than last year. With the 1959-60 marketing year nearly over, it appears that the total soybean exports will be about 138 million bushels compared with last year's record of 110 million bushels. Soybean imports by Western Europe, particularly West Germany, the United Kingdom, and the Netherlands, increased sharply.

Record soybean exports in 1959-60 resulted from (1) reduced availabilities of competing oilseeds from other exporting countries; (2) increased consumption of soybeans in Japan, along with population growth; (3) increased consumption of soybean oil in Europe; (4) continued growth in the European livestock economy; and (5) drought in Europe in the summer of 1959.

Estimates of crushings and exports indicate that carryover of 1959 crop soybeans on October 1, 1960 probably would be no more than 30 million bushels compared with the record 62 million bushels the same date a year ago. This modest carryover would be sharply below total requirements for one month. CCC likely will hold, at the most, about 9 million bushels this year compared with 42 million last year. (The actual October 1 carryover will be reported October 24.)

CCC's recently announced sales pricing policy for soybeans specifies that CCC stocks will be sold at the market price but not less than 105 percent of the basic loan rate for No. 2 beans, plus 5 cents per bushel receiving charge and 1.65 cents per bushel carrying charges per month beginning October 1, 1960. The carrying charges of 1.65 cents will be cumulative through May 31, 1961. The minimum sales price subsequent to May 31, 1961 will be announced later but will be no lower than 105 percent of the basic loan rate for No. 2 beans.

Under the above it appears CCC's minimum sales price for October will be about 16 cents over the basic loan rate.

1960-61 Soybean Supplies Expected To Be In Close Balance With Demand

The 1960 soybean crop was estimated as of September 1 at 566 million bushels, 28 million bushels more than last year but 2 percent below the 1958 record crop of 580 million. The increase reflects a 5 percent rise in acreage harvested for beans. The September 1 indicated yield of 24.0 bushels per acre is equal to 1959, second highest of record.

The crop made rapid, favorable progress during August. Above normal temperatures over most of the Soybelt during the later part of the month, accompanied by dry weather that threatened soil moisture supplies in some areas, pushed plant development and reduced the threat of frost. Soybeans are still less advanced than last year or average, but during August the crop made sufficient gains to push near the average September 1 stage of maturity.

Including the carryover expected on October 1, the 1960-61 total supply of soybeans is currently estimated at 595 million bushels, just a shade under the previous two season's record level (table 4).

Soybean crushing in 1960-61 probably will not differ much from the 395 million bushels estimated for 1959-60. A crush this size would produce about 4.3 billion pounds of soybean oil and 9.3 million tons of soybean meal.

A strong domestic and export demand for soybean oil will help to maintain crushings at the year-earlier level. Supplies of lard will be down sharply during 1960-61 and export demand for bean oil (especially under P.L. 480) will be greater.

Domestic demand for soybean meal as well as soybean oil should increase some during the coming year, but in the case of meal it may be about offset by an anticipated decline in exports. Increased feeding of high protein feeds should be encouraged this fall when hog prices are expected to be higher than they were last fall. This should at least offset the effect of smaller number of hogs this fall compared with last fall. Expansion in the 1960 spring pig crop likewise should be encouraged by better prices. Last fall and winter, when hog prices were low, farmers tended to use lower-priced feed grains rather than protein feeds which were priced quite high at that time. Furthermore, in 1959-60 a considerable quantity of wet corn had to be consumed by hogs or other livestock to avoid loss. This also tended to reduce the demand for protein supplements during the 1959-60 feeding year. Other factors in the soybean meal outlook for 1960-61 include (1) increasing domestic demand for livestock products because of rising population and incomes, (2) more cattle on feed, (3) possibly some increase in broiler production, and (4) larger supplies of soybean meal available for domestic feeding at slightly lower prices than in 1959-60, with most of the price difference occurring this fall and winter.

Soybean exports in 1960-61 are expected to approximate the record 138 million bushels now indicated for the 1959-60 marketing year just ending. Major importing areas, such as Western Europe and Japan, will continue to need large imports of U. S. oilseeds and/or oilseed products. Furthermore, U. S. soybeans probably will continue to be competitively priced in world markets. Also, the world population is rising and a high level of economic activity is expected in most parts of the world.

If the early season forecasts of crushings and exports for 1960-61 prove substantially correct and seed and feed requirements about equal those of recent years, carryover stocks of soybeans on October 1, 1961 may be in the neighborhood of 25 million bushels, down slightly from this year.

Table 4.--Soybeans: Supply and disposition, crop years, 1952-60

Item	Year beginning October								
								Forecast 1/	
	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
Supply									
Stocks, Oct. 1	3.6	10.1	1.3	9.9	3.7	9.9	21.1	62.4	30
Production	298.8	269.2	341.1	373.5	449.4	483.7	579.7	537.9	566
Total supply	302.4	279.3	342.4	383.4	453.2	493.6	600.8	600.3	596
Disposition									
Crushed	234.4	213.2	249.0	283.1	315.9	353.8	401.2	395	
Exports	31.9	39.7	60.6	67.5	85.4	85.5	110.1	138	
Seed and feed	20.7	22.9	23.4	26.1	26.2	29.4	27.1]	37	
Residual 2/	5.3	2.2	-.6	3.0	15.8	3.9	---]		
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Price per bushel									
Support	2.56	2.56	2.22	2.04	2.15	2.09	2.09	1.85	1.85
Received by farmers	2.72	2.72	2.46	2.22	2.18	2.07	2.00	3/1.97	

1/ Except stocks October 1, 1959. 1960 production indicated September 1. 2/ Includes fed to livestock on farms other than where produced, direct use for food and statistical discrepancies.
3/ Preliminary.

Table 5.--Cottonseed: Supply and disposition, crop years 1952-60

Item	Year beginning August								
	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959 1/	1960 2/
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Supply									
Stocks, August 1	137	155	229	209	177	164	175	100	105
Production	6,190	6,748	5,709	6,043	5,407	4,609	4,798	5,991	6,032
Total supply	6,327	6,903	5,938	6,252	5,584	4,773	4,973	6,091	6,137
Disposition									
Crushed	5,563	6,256	5,249	5,588	4,959	4,247	4,439	5,491	5,550
Exports	13	15	21	16	11	6	4	8	10
Seed	406	346	263	266	222	188	244	3/	
Residual 4/	190	57	196	205	228	157	186	487	
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Price per ton									
Support to farmers 5/	62.46	50.50	50.00	42.00	44.00	42.00	41.00	34.00	34.00
Received by farmers	69.60	52.70	60.30	44.60	53.40	51.10	43.80	38.80	

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Production indicated September 1, distribution is forecast. 3/ Not available, included in residual. 4/ Includes feed, fertilizer, and loss. 5/ Purchase price.

More Seasonal Variation in Soybean Prices Expected in 1960-61 Than Last Year

As prospective supplies of soybeans are in close balance with probable demand this year, the season average price to farmers for 1960 crop beans may average about as high as the $1.97 per bushel received for the 1959 crop. But more seasonal variation in soybean prices is expected this year than last.

Farm prices likely will decline seasonally this fall when soybeans start moving to market in volume. Last year, soybean prices did not take their usual fall dip. Contributing causes were wet weather, delaying harvesting and marketings, small free supplies, and strong crusher and export demand. As a consequence, CCC during October-December 1959 sold more than 30 million bushels of soybeans at 20 cents and more per bushel above the support price. These sales during the 1959 harvesting period helped stabilize prices.

After the fall harvest decline this year soybean prices probably will increase seasonally. As CCC probably will hold no more than 9 million bushels of soybeans on October 1, 1960, its sales policy will have less effect on prices during the course of the marketing year, at least until maturity of 1960 crop loans.

The seasonal swing in soybean prices from low at fall harvest time to high in the spring has been much smaller in recent years than formerly. Consequently, storing soybeans at harvest in anticipation of price recovery later in the year has been less profitable than it had been in earlier years. Contributing to the flattening of the soybean seasonal price pattern in recent years are (1) increased participation in the CCC price support program and larger Government holdings; (2) later marketings, because of more adequate storage facilities; and (3) rising volume of trading in the futures market. (For a more comprehensive review of changes in the seasonal price pattern for soybeans, see FOS-203, August 1960, page 30.)

Edible Oil Exports Reach New High During 1959-60

Exports of soybean oil in October-July 1959-60 totaled about 727 million pounds, compared with 692 million pounds in the same period a year earlier. Large P.L. 480 shipments of bean oil in recent months (mainly to Spain in August) likely brought the 1959-60 season total to around 950 million pounds, slightly above last year's peak of 930 million pounds.

Cottonseed oil exports in October-July 1959-60 totaled about 455 million pounds compared with 336 million a year earlier. The increase occurred during the first 6 months of the marketing year, reflecting the strong demand from the dollar-importing countries of northwestern Europe. Exports during the summer were comparatively low. The total for the entire 1959-60 marketing year probably reached around 500 million pounds, up about 100 million pounds from last year.

Combined exports of soybean and cottonseed oils for the 1959-60 season just ending are expected to total a record 1,450 million pounds compared with 1,336 million last year. About 45 percent of these oils moved out under P.L. 480; last year's program exports accounted for 66 percent of the total.

Edible oil agreements (carryover plus new programs) with 12 countries under P.L. 480 effective in the 1959-60 marketing year totaled about 1,000 million pounds. Exports of program oil during October 1959 through late September 1960 totaled about 700 million pounds. It now appears that about 325 million pounds of program oil will remain unshipped on September 30, 1960, the close of the 1959-60 marketing year.

P.L. 480 Edible Oil Exports Expected to Increase One-Fourth in 1960-61; Dollars Sales to Continue High

Exports of edible oils (cottonseed and soybean oils) under P.L. 480 during the 1960-61 marketing year are expected to be up about one-fourth from the 700 million pounds going out in the year now virtually completed. About half of the increase would be in movement of oil to Spain where the olive crop is expected to be smaller than last year, despite reports which are considered premature indicating the contrary. Program exports to Poland, Pakistan, and the UAR may be slightly higher in 1960-61 than a year earlier. Also, Iran and India in the coming year are expected to take oil under P.L. 480 for the first time. Greece may also take some P.L. 480 oil because her olive oil output is expected to be down. Such increases will be partly offset by a decline in the shipment of edible oils to Turkey where political changes have created a confused picture.

While oil exports for dollars in 1960-61 will continue high, they are likely to face increased competition in supplies of oils and oilseeds from countries competing in our dollar markets.

1960 Cottonseed Crop Is Late; Prices to Average About the Same as Last Year

Based upon September 1 indications for cotton, the 1960 cottonseed crop may total 6,032,000 tons, about the same as the 5,991,000 tons produced last year. Cotton acreage for harvest this year at 15,531,000 acres is up 3 percent, mainly because farmers elected the "Choice B" price support plan. However, the indicated yield of 451 pounds of cotton per acre is 11 pounds less than the 1959 record.

The 1960 cottonseed crop is late. Ginnings are running 2-3 weeks behind last year and are the smallest volume of early ginnings since 1947. Cotton ginned prior to September 1, 1960 totaled 822,575 bales, 21 percent

Table 6.--Cottonseed: Crushings and yields of oil and meal per ton crushed, and price, by months, crop years 1950-59

Year beginning August	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Total
							Crushings						
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
1950	232	408	625	568	437	453	323	229	164	117	96	72	3,723
1951	199	543	838	776	653	695	545	433	306	218	153	118	5,476
1952	148	523	788	725	670	663	554	484	377	266	208	155	5,563
1953	182	511	781	768	726	721	633	607	480	361	275	211	6,256
1954	251	532	684	659	609	598	514	438	318	285	197	165	5,249
1955	212	494	708	781	672	692	618	497	387	258	151	119	5,588
1956	182	526	723	678	572	613	492	400	280	226	148	120	4,959
1957	142	348	648	613	544	523	409	327	255	180	127	132	4,247
1958	148	307	711	590	547	547	440	433	324	179	117	97	4,439
1959	149	502	778	723	656	633	577	528	374	252	177	143	5,491
							Yield of oil per ton crushed						
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1950	319	301	315	324	321	323	325	340	336	324	356	335	321
1951	301	307	310	314	316	318	323	333	350	331	346	347	320
1952	302	300	320	323	322	323	329	345	354	358	359	357	328
1953	316	309	324	328	324	330	333	336	345	349	351	373	332
1954	332	311	321	327	324	328	331	345	348	358	341	345	331
1955	332	323	334	336	337	334	342	343	352	354	360	367	339
1956	320	314	335	339	337	339	347	349	358	363	365	356	340
1957	341	331	345	334	333	334	345	341	343	343	340	341	339
1958	326	314	336	343	337	344	347	344	360	365	356	359	342
1959	337	326	336	336	336	335	341	343	350	344	354	359	339
							Yield of meal per ton crushed						
1950	918	894	890	893	895	884	909	927	907	825	920	918	896
1951	925	924	925	933	931	930	929	929	957	929	915	951	930
1952	946	954	970	970	955	947	953	966	965	972	960	974	961
1953	951	947	955	947	952	946	950	935	944	909	937	998	946
1954	971	979	966	972	966	981	991	1,000	969	981	968	947	976
1955	974	944	928	949	943	928	931	926	926	956	985	1,051	942
1956	939	946	960	969	962	957	972	963	975	999	987	978	964
1957	1,000	963	928	918	910	913	917	915	921	905	877	901	922
1958	940	881	940	950	952	922	917	902	937	959	945	934	929
1959	939	906	925	931	925	916	928	934	940	926	940	981	928
							Average price per ton received by farmers, United States, 1/ 2/						
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
1950	70.90	78.80	81.50	98.40	102.00	101.00	100.00	103.00	103.00	101.00	95.60	78.00	86.60
1951	69.10	66.10	69.90	72.70	71.50	70.10	67.10	61.50	60.80	60.80	61.90	71.00	69.30
1952	69.80	69.60	70.70	69.70	68.50	65.30	64.50	63.60	63.10	61.80	61.20	59.00	69.60
1953	56.70	51.50	52.40	53.30	53.00	52.00	51.40	50.50	50.80	51.40	51.40	54.00	52.70
1954	61.30	61.60	60.20	59.40	59.60	56.80	55.20	53.40	53.40	53.10	52.00	54.00	60.30
1955	50.10	43.70	43.50	44.30	45.00	45.50	46.20	46.80	46.90	47.30	47.40	49.00	44.60
1956	51.00	47.70	54.10	59.20	59.90	60.40	58.60	60.60	---	---	---	55.00	53.40
1957	55.70	53.20	49.80	50.00	50.50	51.20	49.90	51.20	---	---	---	45.00	51.10
1958	47.60	45.50	43.20	43.50	43.00	43.30	43.80	45.40	---	---	---	42.00	43.80
1959	42.80	37.90	39.10	38.80	39.10	39.60	39.60	39.80	---	---	---	38.00	38.80

1/ Monthly prices by States weighted by sales to obtain a weighted average for the United States; season average prices by States weighted by sales during the crop marketing season to obtain the United States average.

2/ Season average price includes an allowance for unredeemed loans.

Table 7.--Cottonseed oil: Supply, disposition and price, by months, crop years 1950-59

Year beginning August	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Total
						Production							
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1950	74	123	197	184	140	146	105	78	55	38	34	24	1,197
1951	60	167	260	244	206	221	176	144	107	72	53	41	1,751
1952	45	157	252	234	216	212	182	167	133	95	75	55	1,823
1953	57	158	252	250	232	238	211	204	165	126	97	79	2,068
1954	83	165	220	216	197	196	170	151	111	102	67	57	1,735
1955	70	159	237	263	227	231	211	171	136	91	54	43	1,894
1956	58	165	242	230	193	208	170	139	100	82	54	43	1,685
1957	48	115	224	204	181	175	141	112	87	62	43	45	1,438
1958	48	96	239	202	185	188	153	149	117	65	42	35	1,518
1959 1/	50	164	262	243	220	212	197	181	131	87	63	51	1,861
						Stocks, first of month							
1950	215	141	137	197	254	272	286	293	287	280	257	216	
1951	167	127	193	308	410	479	536	567	587	574	530	460	
1952	402	356	393	507	634	745	825	895	962	997	1,001	992	
1953	971	956	1,016	1,100	1,160	1,259	1,336	1,362	1,346	1,277	1,153	1,048	
1954	996	924	896	923	857	814	802	691	694	669	623	507	
1955	398	346	361	439	528	570	609	597	552	540	462	366	
1956	284	232	254	345	401	416	437	457	427	395	353	275	
1957	202	136	146	203	242	257	281	298	314	280	251	215	
1958	168	128	121	226	294	353	422	433	477	410	344	274	
1959 1/	214	166	203	312	389	463	474	477	520	496	447	358	
1960	289												
						Exports 2/							
1950	3	7	12	12	4	3	6	4	3	3	1	2	61
1951	3	3	9	9	14	11	14	17	14	9	9	8	120
1952	6	2	4	5	6	7	6	5	5	5	2	1	55
1953	3	1	18	13	9	7	21	79	44	59	54	44	351
1954	22	28	25	122	87	58	140	14	16	23	66	81	684
1955	25	50	22	38	69	56	56	98	43	52	72	53	634
1956	22	31	13	49	74	51	36	61	29	4	41	22	434
1957	29	14	33	32	60	21	17	16	34	10	9	9	286
1958	3	2	4	15	19	31	17	9	97	53	25	66	342
1959 1/	51	17	64	46	41	66	79	42	50	28	10	28	523
						Domestic disappearance							
1950	146	120	125	115	117	128	93	79	58	59	73	71	1,184
1951	97	98	136	132	123	153	131	106	106	107	113	91	1,396
1952	84	119	134	101	99	125	105	96	93	86	82	75	1,200
1953	69	96	150	177	124	153	164	141	191	192	147	87	1,692
1954	133	165	168	160	152	150	141	134	121	124	118	85	1,650
1955	97	95	136	136	116	136	168	118	105	117	79	73	1,375
1956	88	113	138	126	104	135	115	108	104	120	90	94	1,333
1957	86	91	134	133	106	129	107	79	87	80	71	83	1,186
1958	85	100	130	120	107	120	124	96	87	78	87	28	1,163
1959 1/	47	110	89	119	106	135	115	96	106	108	142	92	1,264
						Price per pound, crude, tank cars, f.o.b., S.E. mills							
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1950	17.2	17.9	18.5	20.6	21.4	23.9	24.5	23.5	23.5	22.2	16.9	14.6	20.4
1951	15.4	14.7	14.4	13.8	13.2	12.5	12.2	12.0	10.5	11.9	12.6	12.6	13.0
1952	13.2	13.8	13.9	13.8	14.0	14.1	14.2	14.9	15.3	14.8	15.0	14.0	14.2
1953	13.2	13.2	13.5	13.8	13.0	12.3	12.6	13.2	14.3	14.3	14.7	14.6	13.6
1954	14.3	13.5	12.8	12.8	13.0	13.0	13.1	13.0	13.4	14.0	14.3	13.5	13.4
1955	12.4	11.4	11.3	11.1	11.4	12.2	13.3	14.7	15.4	15.6	14.4	13.0	13.0
1956	12.3	12.0	13.3	14.0	13.9	14.5	14.1	13.4	13.2	12.9	13.3	13.8	13.4
1957	13.0	12.7	12.7	13.9	14.8	15.0	14.5	13.8	13.9	13.9	12.6	12.1	13.6
1958	11.8	11.4	11.2	11.4	11.1	11.1	11.0	10.9	11.3	12.6	13.1	13.1	11.7
1959	12.1	10.6	9.7	9.3	9.1	9.5	9.4	9.4	10.1	10.4	10.6	10.2	10.0

1/ Preliminary. 2/ 1954-56 includes exports from CCC holdings that are not reported by Census.

Table 8.--Cottonseed cake and meal: Supply, disposition and price, by months, crop years 1950-59

Year beginning August	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Total
	Production												
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
1950	106.4	182.5	278.4	253.8	195.4	200.0	146.6	106.3	74.2	48.4	44.0	32.9	1,668.9
1951	92.2	251.1	387.4	362.0	303.8	323.1	253.2	201.2	146.2	101.1	70.1	56.2	2,547.6
1952	70.1	249.7	382.2	351.7	320.0	314.1	264.3	233.8	181.7	129.5	99.7	75.7	2.672.5
1953	86.4	241.9	373.0	363.6	345.8	340.9	300.6	283.7	226.5	164.1	128.8	105.3	2,960.6
1954	121.6	260.5	330.4	320.4	294.1	293.1	254.4	218.9	154.1	139.6	95.4	78.3	2,560.8
1955	103.4	233.3	328.5	370.6	317.2	320.7	287.7	230.0	179.4	123.1	74.4	62.3	2,630.6
1956	85.2	249.0	346.8	328.6	275.1	293.3	238.9	192.4	136.4	113.0	73.1	58.5	2,390.3
1957	71.0	167.3	300.8	281.3	247.5	238.8	187.5	149.7	117.3	81.4	55.7	59.5	1,957.8
1958	69.4	135.1	328.6	280.4	260.3	252.3	201.8	195.2	151.5	85.9	55.1	45.5	2,061.1
1959 1/	70.1	227.1	360.0	336.7	303.4	289.9	267.5	246.7	175.8	116.9	83.0	70.0	2,547.1
	Stocks, first of month												
1950	137.1	122.0	153.5	214.3	208.2	192.2	200.8	167.4	130.7	105.9	94.8	89.8	
1951	71.6	57.3	71.0	72.9	60.3	55.4	57.2	56.2	47.3	46.4	57.9	58.9	
1952	45.1	47.9	82.0	115.3	144.6	155.8	194.0	210.1	210.5	178.7	2/420.7	2/372.6	
1953 2/	336.3	115.6	142.4	192.6	203.0	142.4	117.0	164.2	200.1	244.1	280.4	289.6	
1954	208.5	192.6	205.0	243.4	251.5	245.5	242.1	257.1	278.9	273.1	266.9	238.0	
1955	203.1	169.7	150.2	170.7	173.7	163.0	191.5	220.2	250.7	258.4	245.7	214.8	
1956	164.2	120.3	140.9	170.8	186.1	188.2	195.1	228.6	264.4	280.1	293.8	288.4	
1957	252.4	210.1	209.7	249.9	262.4	247.2	241.9	224.7	198.0	189.8	182.7	162.2	
1958	112.5	78.4	71.2	116.1	106.7	78.5	79.6	103.8	139.8	166.4	170.5	153.7	
1959 1/	116.3	87.8	97.0	110.8	113.1	110.4	131.6	149.5	140.8	188.9	204.5	202.8	
1960	189.9												
	Exports												
1950	4.4	2.9	.3	4.3	.1	0	0	3/	3/	3/	0	0	12.0
1951	2.8	5.7	8.4	22.1	3/	3.9	3/	.2	.3	.1	0	0	43.5
1952	3/	3/	.1	0	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	2.1	6.7	18.2	27.1
1953	8.7	19.4	10.6	4.1	.4	5.1	2.5	.3	1.4	3.7	.6	2.5	59.3
1954	6.3	28.6	7.3	20.4	17.5	21.0	8.9	1.5	.3	10.2	16.5	19.3	157.8
1955	20.8	24.1	52.8	35.6	28.3	15.3	4.9	3.6	2.8	3.7	2.5	1.2	195.6
1956	1.9	3.1	5.2	7.3	10.2	2.7	.7	.3	.3	3/	.1	.2	32.0
1957	.3	2.8	.2	5.4	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2	.2	.2	9.9
1958	.2	.2	.3	.1	3.7	.5	.1	.1	.2	.1	3/	.1	5.6
1959 1/	4.7	17.4	39.6	18.2	34.1	23.1	3.0	1.6	3.1	.4	1.3	.8	147.3
	Domestic disappearance 4/												
1950	127.0	155.7	220.3	265.7	227.0	201.3	185.1	148.4	111.0	70.1	55.0	55.3	1,821.9
1951	107.1	236.3	386.0	365.2	320.0	336.4	272.4	224.5	158.4	97.1	76.5	98.1	2,678.0
1952	100.6	245.0	381.4	343.6	323.9	5/257.5	257.8	245.9	222.0	168.9	114.1	94.7	2,755.4
1953 5/	105.4	186.0	317.2	353.1	412.6	370.5	255.8	253.8	191.9	133.0	123.8	188.6	2.891.7
1954	133.7	221.5	286.1	293.6	284.2	276.4	232.0	199.9	164.2	138.8	110.9	97.6	2,438.9
1955	119.0	232.0	258.7	333.4	302.6	280.9	257.1	200.7	174.2	138.5	109.2	118.7	2,525.0
1956	135.4	231.7	318.7	311.5	265.3	286.7	210.7	161.2	125.2	104.0	83.4	100.6	2,334.4
1957	113.8	168.9	265.5	266.0	267.5	248.2	207.7	180.5	130.1	91.9	80.7	119.2	2.140.0
1958	116.0	153.6	297.2	301.6	296.6	266.6	196.8	173.6	139.3	92.0	81.6	86.6	2.201.5
1959 1/	94.3	202.0	309.8	319.1	276.9	248.3	250.5	260.2	127.9	102.8	84.5	82.4	2.358.7
	Price per ton, bulk, Memphis												
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
1950	69.70	66.90	63.80	68.75	74.75	73.85	75.00	74.25	76.10	76.10	70.75	66.70	71.40
1951	61.75	62.25	73.50	77.00	77.00	77.00	77.00	77.00	87.00	85.65	86.75	86.35	77.35
1952	98.25	80.80	79.35	79.70	78.65	76.15	72.00	69.35	62.50	57.10	57.10	56.25	72.25
1953	58.10	53.50	52.25	52.30	61.75	65.40	64.40	65.40	68.00	64.10	61.40	68.10	61.20
1954	72.20	64.85	65.60	67.70	67.25	68.90	64.10	59.40	57.10	56.90	55.40	57.25	63.05
1955	56.40	53.25	51.60	50.00	52.75	52.50	49.10	46.90	47.75	50.20	50.25	54.75	51.30
1956	59.60	50.60	52.00	53.60	54.20	53.95	52.25	51.05	50.90	48.10	48.50	50.55	52.10
1957	54.90	50.45	47.50	49.20	52.80	53.80	56.50	59.60	59.65	59.45	59.90	63.20	55.60
1958	61.00	55.10	52.00	57.75	64.40	69.50	62.90	60.60	60.60	59.40	59.30	64.15	60.55
1959	51.25	51.80	58.40	62.85	60.30	57.90	53.50	56.00	54.35	52.40	53.60	55.35	55.65

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Includes stocks owned by CCC. 3/ Less than 50 tons. 4/ Includes imports. 5/ Adjusted for stocks owned by CCC.

less than the 1,044,293 bales in 1959. The volume of cotton classified so far shows a similar lag from last year. There are some trade reports that the quality of the cottonseed is not as high as last year and this may result in a higher cotton oil refining loss during 1960-61.

Prices to farmers for 1960 crop cottonseed are being supported by loans on farm-stored cottonseed at an average of $38 per ton, basis grade (100). The program, again as in 1959, provides for purchases from producers at an average price of $34 per ton, basis grade (100). These prices are the same as those in effect for 1959.

In the 1959-60 season there were no purchases of cottonseed under the support program--cottonseed prices during 1959-60 averaged above the support level. Purchases are unlikely in the current year. Farm prices for 1960 crop cottonseed are likely to average close to the $38.80 per ton received for the 1959 crop.

Total supplies of cottonseed in 1960-61 (carryover stocks on August 1, 1960 plus production) are estimated at 6,137,000 tons compared with 6,091,000 tons the previous season (table 5). Assuming about 92 percent of the crop will move to oil mills for crushing, the total crush for the 1960-61 season probably will be around 5,550,000 tons, about 1 percent more than the previous year. A crush of this size would produce around 1,875 million pounds of crude cotton oil compared with 1,861 million in 1959-60. It would produce about 2,600,000 tons of cottonseed cake and meal in contrast with 2,547,100 produced in 1959-60.

Cotton Oil Prices to Decline Seasonally; Price Spread Between Cotton Oil and Bean Oil Will Narrow

Cottonseed oil price (crude, Southeast mills) during the heavy October-December 1960 production months are expected to decline seasonally from the mid-September level of 9.5 cents per pound. They probably will average about the same as the 9.3 cents per pound that prevailed during these same months last year. Slightly larger supplies of cottonseed oil, lateness of the crop, and little change in movement abroad are dominant factors in the price outlook for this fall.

Soybean oil prices (crude, Decatur) also will decline seasonally this fall from the mid-September 1960 level of 9.1 cents per pound, but probably will average slightly above the 8.1 cents during October-December 1959 as domestic and export demand continue strong.

Thus it appears that the price premium of cotton oil over bean oil will narrow this fall when the supply of both oils is seasonally high. Last year the price differential of cotton oil over bean oil averaged 1.3 cents per pound during October-December 1959.

Table 9.--Cottonseed oil: Supply and disposition and oil equivalent of exports of cottonseed, 1947-1959

Year beginning August	Supply				Disposition		Cottonseed (oil equivalent of exports)
	Production	Imports	Stocks August 1	Total	Exports	Domestic disappearance	
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1947	1,276	4	186	1,466	33	1,313	2
1948	1,704	1/	120	1,824	82	1,558	2
1949	1,847	---	185	2,032	147	1,670	3
1950	1,197	---	215	1,412	61	1,184	2
1951	1,751	---	167	1,918	120	1,396	3
1952	1,823	1/	402	2,225	55	1,200	4
1953	2,068	---	971	3,039	351	1,692	5
1954	1,735	---	996	2,731	684	1,650	7
1955	1,894	---	398	2,292	634	1,375	5
1956	1,685	---	284	1,966	434	1,333	4
1957	1,438	---	202	1,640	286	1,186	2
1958	1,518	---	201	1,720	342	1,163	1
1959 2/	1,861	---	214	2,075	523	1,264	3
1960			289				

1/ Less than 500,000 pounds. 2/ Preliminary.
Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 10.--Cottonseed oil: Utilization, year beginning August, 1947-59

Year beginning August	Food uses					Nonfood uses				Total domestic disappearance
	Shortening	Margarine	Salad and cooking oils	Other	Total	Soap	Foots and loss	Other	Total	
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil.lb.
1947	312	434	477		1,224	1/	84	4	89	1,313
1948	470	448	507		1,425	1	127	5	133	1,558
1949	583	451	469		1,503	0	158	8	166	1,670
1950	356	322	399		1,077	1/	98	9	107	1,184
1951	412	392	463		1,267	1/	123	6	129	1,396
1952	329	283	459		1,071	1/	125	4	129	1,200
1953	573	354	629		1,556	1/	132	4	136	1,692
1954	547	328	669		1,544	1/	99	6	105	1,650
1955	354	286	611		1,251	0	115	9	124	1,375
1956	286	273	689		1,247	0	78	8	86	1,333
1957	247	163	665		1,075	0	105	7	112	1,186
1958	233	124	640	70	1,067	0	89	7	96	1,163
1959 2/	332	122	670	20	1,144	0	115	4	119	1,264

1/ Less than 500,000 pounds. 2/ Preliminary.

Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 11.--Cottonseed: Acreage, yield and production, by States, crop years 1957-59

State	Acreage harvested			Yield per acre harvested			Production		
	1957	1958	1959	1957	1958	1959	1957	1958	1959
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Texas	5,905	5,395	6,350	525	673	586	1,550	1,816	1,859
Mississippi	1,335	1,125	1,460	689	727	876	460	409	639
Arkansas	1,130	1,015	1,300	740	774	968	418	393	629
California	711	732	875	1,724	1,710	1,736	613	626	759
Alabama	735	530	835	585	679	696	215	180	291
Arizona	352	377	383	1,830	1,639	1,565	322	309	300
Georgia	570	381	655	586	756	664	167	144	217
Tennessee	465	400	510	757	890	1,055	176	178	269
South Carolina	500	352	565	564	705	628	141	124	177
Louisiana	440	364	490	673	698	836	148	127	205
Oklahoma	540	410	625	422	629	487	114	129	152
Missouri	305	295	398	511	800	1,061	78	118	211
North Carolina	344	263	390	558	806	687	96	106	134
New Mexico	183	176	198	1,082	1,443	1,325	99	127	131
Other States	43	34	56	558	706	646	12	12	18
United States	13,558	11,849	15,090	680	810	794	4,609	4,798	5,991

Table 12.--Cottonseed: Price received by farmers and value of production and sales, by States, crop years 1957-59

State	Season average price received by farmers, per ton			Value of production			Value of sales		
	1957	1958	1959	1957	1958	1959	1957	1958	1959
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.
Texas	51.80	42.40	38.20	80.3	77.0	71.0	75.1	70.1	65.7
Mississippi	50.30	47.70	39.10	23.1	19.5	25.0	20.1	16.7	22.3
Arkansas	50.60	45.00	38.00	21.2	17.7	23.9	19.2	16.2	23.2
California	52.80	43.00	44.40	32.4	26.9	33.6	30.6	25.4	32.4
Alabama	46.30	44.80	35.40	10.0	8.1	10.3	9.3	7.2	9.6
Arizona	53.90	43.00	41.60	17.4	13.3	12.5	16.7	12.7	12.1
Georgia	50.20	49.60	36.80	8.4	7.1	8.0	7.8	6.4	7.4
Tennessee	48.10	45.30	38.10	8.5	8.1	10.2	7.9	7.5	9.5
South Carolina	50.20	48.10	33.80	7.1	6.0	6.0	6.5	5.3	5.4
Louisiana	47.70	40.40	38.20	7.1	5.1	7.8	6.7	4.6	7.3
Oklahoma	49.70	41.40	37.60	5.7	5.3	5.7	5.2	5.0	5.3
Missouri	46.50	41.90	34.60	3.6	4.9	7.3	3.2	4.6	6.9
North Carolina	48.30	46.60	33.00	4.6	4.9	4.4	4.1	4.4	4.1
New Mexico	56.60	45.30	42.80	5.6	5.8	5.6	5.3	5.5	5.5
Other States 1/	50.40	44.30	36.30	.6	.5	.7	.5	.5	.6
United States	51.10	43.80	38.80	235.4	210.3	232.0	218.4	191.9	217.2

1/ Simple average

Lard Output Expected To Be Down 5 Percent In 1960-61; Prices To Average Higher

Lard output in the 1960-61 marketing year beginning October 1 is forecast at 2,550 million pounds, down 125 million from that estimated for the year just ending. The indicated decrease reflects a drop in hog slaughter. Lard prices in 1960-61 are expected to average somewhat higher than a year ago.

Lard prices this fall, when hog slaughter is seasonally high, are expected to decline some from the current levels but likely will remain well above the fall of 1959. In the year ahead, higher lard prices, which are associated with reduced output, will not only cause a drop in exports but also result in less lard being used in the manufacture of shortening.

Exports and shipments of lard during 1960-61 likely will drop sharply from the 675 million pounds estimated for the 1959-60 year just closing. The United Kingdom probably will not import as much lard from us because of the higher U. S. prices, which make our lard less competitive in Europe. Furthermore, the uncertain situation with Cuba, our second largest customer, probably will result in a lower level of lard exports to that country.

Peanut Disappearance Per Person in 1959-60 Up From Year Earlier Level

Computed disappearance of peanuts (shelled basis) for the 1959-60 marketing year just ended is placed at 4.7 pounds per person, about 0.3 pounds more than the year before and the highest rate since 1946 (table 13). About 4.2 pounds were consumed as peanut butter and salted nuts, and in candy. Nearly a half pound per person was used as roasted peanuts. Reported use of peanuts in primary products in 1959-60, however, remained at the year-earlier level of 4.1 pounds per person.

The manufacture of peanut butter consumed as many peanuts as all other peanut food products combined. In the 1959-60 season, 728 million pounds of edible grade, raw shelled peanuts were reported as utilized directly by the industry in the manufacture of primary products compared with 707 million the previous year. About 383 million pounds or 53 percent were used in the manufacture of peanut butter (including peanut butter sandwiches); 26 percent of edible grade peanuts were consumed as salted peanuts; 19 percent in peanut candy; and 2 percent in other uses (table 15).

Use of shelled peanuts per person in 1959-60 was as follows: Peanut butter, 2.1 pounds; salted peanuts, 1.0 pound; peanut candy, 0.8 pound; and peanut butter sandwiches and other products, 0.2 pound. Use of peanuts in the manufacture of peanut butter in the past decade has

Table 13.--Peanuts: Domestic disappearance for food uses (farmers stock basis, except where otherwise indicated), average 1937-41 and 1942-59

Year beginning August	Shelled	Cleaned roasting stock	Farm use	Total use for food		Per capita use		
				Total	Kernel basis	Shelled only	Total	Kernel basis
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
Average 1937-41	770	73	63	907	609	5.9	6.9	4.6
1942	1,159	63	96	1,318	904	8.5	9.7	6.7
1943	1,143	82	88	1,312	884	8.3	9.5	6.4
1944	1,205	109	95	1,410	978	8.7	10.1	7.0
1945	1,112	86	84	1,282	896	7.9	9.1	6.4
1946	920	70	91	1,081	746	6.4	7.6	5.2
1947	785	68	82	935	654	5.4	6.4	4.5
1948	818	71	72	961	672	5.5	6.5	4.5
1949	732	67	63	863	613	4.9	5.7	4.1
1950	847	69	64	981	690	5.5	6.4	4.5
1951	880	81	53	1,015	708	5.6	6.5	4.5
1952	879	82	47	1,008	688	5.5	6.4	4.3
1953	892	79	46	1,017	701	5.5	6.3	4.4
1954	910	70	39	1,019	684	5.5	6.2	4.2
1955	839	66	49	955	677	5.0	5.7	4.1
1956	931	54	43	1,029	737	5.5	6.1	4.3
1957	971	75	40	1,087	767	5.6	6.3	4.4
1958	968	82	46	1,096	776	5.5	6.2	4.4
1959	1,029	83	44	1,157	834	5.8	6.5	4.7

Table 14.--Shelled peanuts (all grades): Supply and disposition, average 1938-41 and 1942-59

Year beginning August	Supply				Disposition				
						Domestic disappearance			
								Edible use	
	Production	Imports	Beginning stocks	Total	Exports 1/	Total	Crushings	Total	Per capita
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Lb.
Average 1938-41	554	4	63	621	2	558	32	527	4.0
1942	885	3	74	961	3	832	38	795	5.8
1943	864	---	126	990	20	811	41	770	5.6
1944	1,017	38	160	1,215	16	1,042	205	836	6.0
1945	1,055	21	157	1,233	40	991	214	777	5.5
1946	909	2/	202	1,111	158	824	189	635	4.4
1947	998	2/	129	1,127	330	682	133	549	3.8
1948	1,259	2/	116	1,374	499	791	219	572	3.9
1949	1,070	2/	84	1,155	119	935	414	520	3.5
1950	1,085	2/	101	1,186	47	999	403	596	3.9
1951	749	---	140	889	4	777	163	614	3.9
1952	744	---	109	853	1	733	133	600	3.8
1953	998	2/	118	1,116	164	824	209	615	3.8
1954	562	121	128	811	5	683	72	611	3.7
1955	821	2	122	946	1	778	183	595	3.6
1956	990	4	166	1,160	62	854	186	667	3.9
1957	828	2	244	1,074	32	853	168	685	4.0
1958	1,067	1	189	1,257	41	923	237	685	3.9
1959	972	1	293	1,265	49	953	211	742	4.2
1960			264						

1/ Includes shipments 1943-50. 2/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

Table 15.--Shelled peanuts (edible grades): Reported and unreported use, 1945-59

Year beginning August	Reported use					Un-reported	Total
	Candy	Salted	Peanut butter 1/	Other	Total		
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1945	134	172	349	15	670	107	777
1946	147	157	268	12	584	51	635
1947	122	116	249	6	492	57	549
1948	104	121	250	7	482	90	572
1949	124	117	252	9	502	18	520
1950	120	133	276	6	535	61	596
1951	121	141	276	6	544	70	614
1952	119	147	287	7	560	40	600
1953	119	149	298	7	572	43	615
1954	111	143	300	9	563	48	611
1955	119	146	326	10	600	--	600
1956	134	162	339	11	646	21	667
1957	137	171	373	13	694	--	694
1958	136	180	378	13	707	--	707
1959	141	190	383	14	728	14	742

1/ Excludes peanut butter made by manufacturers for own use in candy except for 1945-46 season. Beginning August 1956 includes peanut butter used in sandwiches.

Table 16.--Cleaned peanuts (roasting stock): Supply and disposition, average 1938-41 and 1942-59

Year beginning August	Supply				Disposition		
	Production	Imports	Stocks August 1	Total	Exports 1/	Domestic disappearance	
						Total	Per capita
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.
Average 1938-41	68	2/	10	78	2/	69	0.5
1942	62	2/	9	72	2/	60	.4
1943	84	2	12	98	2	78	.6
1944	102	---	18	120	1	104	.7
1945	94	1	15	110	5	82	.6
1946	70	2/	23	93	18	67	.5
1947	80	2/	9	89	9	65	.4
1948	76	2/	14	90	10	68	.5
1949	72	2/	11	83	5	64	.4
1950	76	2/	14	90	2	66	.4
1951	72	---	23	95	2	77	.4
1952	77	---	15	93	1	78	.5
1953	77	2/	13	90	2/	75	.5
1954	68	---	15	83	1	67	.4
1955	64	1	15	81	2/	63	.4
1956	71	2/	18	89	14	51	.3
1957	72	2/	24	95	4	71	.4
1958	73	---	21	94	3	78	.4
1959	91	1	13	104	4	80	.4
1960			20				

1/ Includes shipments.
2/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

Table 17.--Shelled peanuts (edible grades): Reported use in primary products, by types, 1945-59

Year beginning August	Peanut butter 1/		Salted peanuts		Peanut candy 2/		Peanut butter sandwiches		Other		Total	
	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita
	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.
Total all types												
1945	349.3	2.6	171.8	1.3	134.3	1.0			14.5	.1	669.9	5.0
1946	268.0	1.9	157.1	1.1	146.7	1.0			12.3	.1	584.0	4.1
1947	248.6	1.7	115.7	.8	122.4	.8			5.7	---	492.4	3.4
1948	250.3	1.7	120.6	.8	104.0	.7			6.8	---	481.7	3.3
1949	251.6	1.7	116.8	.8	124.1	.8			9.3	.1	501.8	3.4
1950	276.1	1.8	132.7	.9	119.9	.8			6.3	---	535.0	3.5
1951	275.8	1.8	140.6	.9	120.8	.8			6.5	---	543.7	3.6
1952	286.8	1.9	147.4	1.0	119.2	.8			6.7	---	560.1	3.6
1953	297.5	1.9	149.1	.9	118.9	.8			6.8	---	572.4	3.6
1954	299.9	1.9	143.3	.9	110.8	.7			9.3	.1	563.3	3.5
1955	325.7	2.0	146.3	.9	118.6	.7			9.5	.1	600.1	3.7
1956	323.4	1.9	162.3	1.0	133.8	.8	15.8	.1	10.8	.1	646.3	3.9
1957	357.1	2.1	171.0	1.0	137.1	.8	15.8	.1	13.1	.1	694.1	4.1
1958	362.2	2.1	180.3	1.0	135.5	.8	16.0	.1	13.4	.1	707.4	4.1
1959	366.0	2.1	189.7	1.0	141.3	.8	17.3	.1	13.6	.1	728.0	4.1
Virginia												
1945	25.8	.2	101.2	.8	9.3	.1			3.6	---	139.9	1.0
1946	27.5	.2	104.2	.7	11.1	.1			3.9	---	146.7	1.0
1947	33.6	.2	81.8	.6	10.2	.1			2.9	---	128.5	.9
1948	35.1	.2	89.9	.6	14.3	.1			2.9	---	142.2	1.0
1949	24.7	.2	83.5	.6	15.6	.1			1.4	---	125.3	.8
1950	20.2	.1	88.4	.6	19.7	.1			.9	---	129.1	.9
1951	49.0	.3	101.5	.7	35.8	.2			1.4	---	187.7	1.2
1952	60.2	.4	109.3	.7	38.8	.3			2.0	---	210.2	1.4
1953	49.9	.3	109.4	.7	38.3	.2			2.6	---	200.1	1.3
1954	63.0	.4	108.1	.7	37.2	.2			2.9	---	211.3	1.3
1955	35.6	.2	100.5	.6	36.6	.2			2.1	---	174.8	1.1
1956	50.9	.3	113.5	.7	44.2	.3	3.6	---	3.1	---	215.4	1.3
1957	91.8	.5	124.7	.7	45.4	.3	5.1	---	5.3	---	272.4	1.6
1958	52.1	.3	129.0	.7	38.6	.2	4.9	---	4.0	---	228.6	1.3
1959												
Runner												
1945	141.1	1.0	14.2	.1	32.2	.2			4.2	---	191.8	1.4
1946	92.1	.7	8.7	.1	17.4	.1			2.4	---	120.6	.9
1947	83.0	.6	1.5	---	9.4	.1			1.1	---	95.0	.7
1948	76.7	.5	.5	---	3.6	---			1.7	---	82.6	.6
1949	106.2	.7	2.2	---	8.4	---			5.3	---	122.1	.8
1950	139.5	.9	7.9	---	13.0	.1			3.9	---	164.2	1.1
1951	134.2	.9	2.9	---	16.5	.1			3.1	---	156.7	1.0
1952	167.1	1.1	4.4	---	28.4	.2			3.0	---	202.9	1.3
1953	152.1	1.0	4.8	---	17.6	.1			1.7	---	176.2	1.1
1954	166.2	1.0	3.0	---	19.1	.1			2.8	---	191.1	1.2
1955	153.6	.9	7.7	---	18.7	.1			3.9	---	184.0	1.1
1956	171.3	1.0	2.7	---	17.9	.1	8.4	.1	5.3	---	205.5	1.2
1957	158.3	.9	1.0	---	13.7	.1	7.5	---	5.0	---	185.5	1.1
1958	180.7	1.0	.6	---	17.8	.1	7.5	---	6.6	---	213.3	1.2
1959												
Spanish												
1945	182.4	1.4	56.4	.4	92.7	.7			6.7	---	338.2	2.5
1946	175.2	1.2	44.2	.3	91.3	.6			6.0	---	316.7	2.2
1947	157.3	1.1	32.3	.2	77.5	.5			1.7	---	268.8	1.9
1948	160.8	1.1	30.1	.2	63.8	.4			2.2	---	256.9	1.8
1949	148.1	1.0	31.1	.2	72.6	.5			2.6	---	254.4	1.7
1950	133.9	.9	36.3	.2	69.9	.5			1.5	---	241.6	1.6
1951	92.6	.6	36.3	.2	68.5	.4			1.9	---	199.3	1.3
1952	59.6	.4	33.8	.2	52.0	.3			1.7	---	147.1	.9
1953	95.6	.6	35.0	.2	63.1	.4			2.5	---	196.1	1.2
1954	70.7	.4	32.1	.2	54.5	.3			3.6	---	160.9	1.0
1955	136.4	.8	38.1	.2	63.3	.4			3.5	---	241.3	1.5
1956	101.2	.6	46.0	.3	71.7	.4	3.9	---	2.5	---	225.3	1.3
1957	107.0	.6	45.2	.3	78.0	.5	3.1	---	2.8	---	236.2	1.4
1958	129.4	.7	50.6	.3	79.1	.4	3.6	---	2.8	---	265.5	1.5
1959												

1/ Excludes peanut butter made by manufacturers for own use in candy except for 1945-46 season. Beginning August 1956 excludes peanut butter used in sandwiches. 2/ Includes peanut butter made by manufacturers for own use in candy except for 1945-46 season.

trended upward from 1.7 pounds per person in 1949-50 to 2.1 pounds in recent years. During this period, use as salted nuts increased from 0.8 pound per person to 1.0 pound, while use in peanut candy and other products remained about the same (table 17).

The per capita use of cleaned unshelled peanuts (roasting stock) has been relatively stable in the last decade--close to a half pound per person.

1960-61 Peanut Supplies About The Same as Last Year; Prices May Average A Bit Higher

The total supply of farmers' stock peanuts in the 1960-61 marketing year that began August 1, 1960 is currently estimated at 2,080 million pounds, about the same as a year earlier. Starting stocks were down sharply from a year earlier but the 1960 output is expected to be up by as much. The 1960 peanut crop is far above probable food and farm uses, and CCC will likely acquire the surplus under the suppport program.

The 1960 peanut crop was estimated as of September 1, 1960 at 1,688 million pounds compared with 1,592 million pounds produced in 1959. The increase is due to a record yield per acre--1,207 pounds compared with the previous record of 1,204 pounds for the 1958 crop--as the acreage to be picked and threshed is down 4 percent. Record and near-record yields are in prospect for all important peanut producing States in the Southeastern and Southwestern areas. Yields in the Virginia-Carolina area are well above average but below previous record levels.

Prospects are that prices received by farmers for 1960 crop peanuts will average slightly higher than the 9.6 cents per pound received last year, reflecting the 4 percent increase in the support. Production is large enough to keep prices close to the CCC loan value, as in recent years.

The 1960 crop peanuts will be supported at a national average level of 10.0 cents per pound ($201.24 per ton), compared with 9.7 cents per pound ($193.50 per ton) for the previous crop. The 1960 support price is 78 percent of parity compared with 75 percent a year earlier. Support by type of peanuts follows: Virginia, $213.93 per ton; Runner, $188.08; Southeast Spanish, $204.36; Southwest Spanish, $197.61; and Valencia type suitable for cleaning and roasting, $210.95.

Loans on 1960 crop peanuts are available to individual producers and grower associations through January 31, 1961 and will mature May 31, 1961, or earlier on demand by CCC.

If the edible consumption of peanuts should rise slightly in 1960-61, and the commercial crush and farm uses remain about the same as in recent years, around 270 million pounds or 16 percent of the 1960 crop will be available for diversion by CCC or addition to stocks. The quantity crushed or exported will depend upon the Corporation's sales operations.

Table 18.--Peanuts: Acreage, yield and production, by States, crop years 1957-59

State	Acreage harvested			Yield per acre harvested			Production		
	1957	1958	1959	1957	1958	1959	1957	1958	1959
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Georgia	510	510	484	910	1,185	1,120	464	604	542
Texas	287	307	289	525	730	715	151	224	207
Alabama	205	209	201	660	1,060	800	135	222	161
North Carolina	180	178	178	1,700	1,860	1,580	306	331	281
Oklahoma	109	124	121	800	1,075	1,100	87	133	133
Virginia	106	105	104	2,060	2,100	1,910	218	220	199
Florida	52	52	49	880	1,120	900	46	58	44
South Carolina	12	13	11	975	1,060	800	12	14	9
New Mexico	6	7	6	1,600	1,950	1,950	10	14	12
Other States	14	16	10	500	438	500	7	7	5
United States	1,481	1,518	1,453	970	1,204	1,096	1,436	1,827	1,592

Table 19.--Peanuts: Prices received by farmers and value of production and sales, by States, crop years 1957-59

State	Season average price received by farmers, per pound			Value of production			Value of sales		
	1957	1958	1959	1957	1958	1959	1957	1958	1959
	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.
Georgia	10.4	10.6	9.1	48.3	64.1	49.3	46.8	62.6	48.1
Texas	10.5	10.5	9.3	15.8	23.5	19.2	15.6	23.3	19.0
Alabama	9.3	10.3	8.5	12.6	22.8	13.7	12.0	22.3	13.3
North Carolina	10.5	10.8	10.7	32.1	35.8	30.1	30.8	34.4	28.7
Oklahoma	10.2	10.5	9.6	8.9	14.0	12.8	8.8	13.9	12.7
Virginia	10.8	11.0	10.4	23.6	24.3	20.7	22.8	23.4	19.8
Florida	8.7	9.9	8.3	4.0	5.8	3.7	3.8	5.6	3.5
South Carolina	11.5	10.9	10.5	1.3	1.5	.9	1.3	1.4	.9
New Mexico	11.7	11.9	11.0	1.1	1.6	1.3	1.1	1.6	1.3
Other States 1/	15.5	15.1	14.0	.4	.3	.3	.3	.2	.2
United States	10.4	10.6	9.6	148.9	194.4	152.4	143.8	189.3	147.7

1/ Simple average.

Table 20.--Peanuts: Allotments, acreage, yield, marketing quotas and production, farmers' stock basis, 1938-60

Crop year	Acreage: Allotment: Actual 1/	Acreage: Allotment: Legal minimum 2/	Acreage: Picked and threshed: Total	Acreage: Picked and threshed: Percentage of allotment	Yield per acre: Used in determining allotments	Yield per acre: Actual	Announced marketing quota	Production	Production less announced marketing quota	Excess acreage peanuts sold for oil 3/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent	Pounds	Pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Average 1938-41	1,448	4/	1,888	5/131	4/	759	6/	1,436	---	7/
1942	1,610	1,610	3,355	8/208	4/	654	1,256	2,193	937	409
1943	9/	4/	3,528	---	---	617	---	2,176	---	---
1944	---	4/	3,068	---	---	678	---	2,081	---	---
1945	---	4/	3,160	---	---	646	---	2,042	---	---
1946	---	4/	3,141	---	---	649	---	2,038	---	---
1947	---	4/	3,377	---	---	646	---	2,182	---	---
1948	9/	4/	3,296	---	---	709	---	2,336	---	---
1949	10/2,629	1,610	2,308	88	651	808	10/1,700	1,865	165	---
1950	2,200	2,100	2,262	103	665	900	1,286	2,035	749	68
1951	1,889	1,610	1,982	105	734	837	1,300	1,659	359	194
1952	1,706	1,610	1,443	85	777	940	1,300	1,356	56	---
1953	1,679	1,610	1,515	90	790	1,039	1,326	1,574	248	---
1954	11/1,610	1,610	1,387	86	837	727	11/1,348	1,008	-340	---
1955	1,731	1,610	1,669	96	920	928	1,592	1,548	-44	---
1956	1,650	1,610	1,385	84	894	1,160	1,500	1,608	108	---
1957	1,611	1,610	1,481	92	901	970	1,451	1,436	-15	---
1958	1,612	1,610	1,518	94	1,026	1,204	1,652	1,827	175	---
1959	1,612	1,610	1,453	90	1,101	1,096	1,772	1,592	-180	---
1960	1,612	1,610	1,398	87	1,160	1,207	1,868	1,688	-180	---

1/ Includes additional acreage for types of peanuts in short supply and/or required by legislation passed subsequent to establishment of the allotment. 2/ The 1941 allotment was declared the legal minimum except in 1950 when it was set at 2.1 million. The 1950 allotment was increased to 2.2 million in order to conform with subsequent legislation. 3/In 1941, 1942, 1950 and 1951, producers could harvest without penalty peanuts from acreage in excess of their allotments if these peanuts were sold for crushing. Allowance has been made for substitution between quota and excess acreage peanuts. 4/ Not applicable. 5/ No penalties were imposed on peanuts from acreage in excess of allotments. 6/ Defined as peanuts grown on allotted acres. 7/ 157 million pounds in 1941. 8/ The Department of Agriculture requested farmers to expand their acreage in order to provide peanuts for crushing. 9/ The 1943 quota and allotment were terminated because of the war and not reimposed until the 1948 crop. However, they were also terminated for the 1948 crop because of the need for oil. 10/ The law specified that the marketing quota for 1949 be equal to the 1943-47 average production adjusted for trend and prospective demand conditions. 11/ Except for the minimum acreage required by law, the 1954 allotment would have been 1,546 thousand acres, based upon a marketing quota of 1,294 million pounds. The marketing quota was raised in order to obtain the minimum acreage allotment. 12/ Preliminary.

Table 21.--Peanuts: Price per pound, quantity acquired under support program, farmers' stock basis, by areas, 1938-59

Crop year	Average price: Average support, United States	Average price: Received by farmers in-: Virginia-Carolina	Average price: Received by farmers in-: Southeastern	Average price: Received by farmers in-: Southwestern	Average price: Received by farmers in-: United States	Average price: Paid to CCC for crushing	Acquired under support program: Virginia-Carolina	Acquired under support program: Southeastern	Acquired under support program: Southwestern	Acquired under support program: Total: Quantity	Acquired under support program: Total: Percentage of production
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Percent
Average 1938-41	1/	4.0	3.5	3.4	3.7	2.3	50	272	56	378	26
1942	1/	7.4	6.1	4.8	6.1	4.1	54	420	426	899	41
1943	1/	7.4	7.1	6.8	7.1	4.2	429	1,072	276	1,778	2/82
1944	1/	8.8	7.8	7.6	8.0	4.4	474	937	334	1,745	2/84
1945	1/	9.2	8.0	7.9	8.3	4.4	380	993	346	1,718	2/84
1946	9.8	10.3	8.8	8.6	9.1	9.7	4	17	34	55	3
1947	10.8	11.0	9.9	9.6	10.1	8.7	98	226	204	528	24
1948	10.4	10.9	10.5	10.3	10.5	5.4	214	740	213	1,167	50
1949	10.5	10.9	10.3	10.1	10.4	4.4	81	477	205	763	41
1950	10.8	12.7	10.4	10.3	10.9	7.5	96	554	184	835	41
1951	11.5	12.2	9.6	9.2	10.4	6.2	132	352	56	540	32
1952	12.0	11.3	10.4	11.4	10.9	7.2	37	69	0	106	8
1953	11.9	12.0	10.6	11.0	11.1	6.5	1	238	30	269	17
1954	12.2	13.5	11.1	11.7	12.2	0	0	0	0	0	0
1955	12.2	13.1	11.2	11.5	11.7	5.6	10	190	68	268	17
1956	11.4	11.9	10.7	11.2	11.2	5.5	89	245	0	334	21
1957	11.1	10.7	10.1	10.4	10.4	5.2	58	50	3/	108	8
1958	10.7	10.9	10.5	10.5	10.6	5.0	83	240	60	383	21
1959	9.7	10.6	9.0	9.5	9.6	5.3	21	189	38	248	16

1/ No base price established. 2/ CCC was designated as the sole purchaser of farmers' stock peanuts in these years. 3/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

1960-61 Flaxseed Supplies in Close Balance with Probable Demand

Flaxseed supplies in 1960-61 appear to be in fairly close balance with probable demand. Production of 1960 crop flaxseed is estimated at 29.9 million bushels, up 7.2 million from last year's short crop. Flaxseed prices (No. 1 spot, Minneapolis) moved up from $3.00 per bushel in July to $3.25 in early August owing to delay in harvesting operation caused by excessive rain. In late August the flaxseed crop began to move to market in volume and prices started to decline. By mid-September flaxseed prices were around $3.00 per bushel, about the same as on July 1, the beginning of the new marketing year.

The total supply of flaxseed in the 1960-61 marketing year is placed at 33 million bushels, compared with 37 million last year. Crushing of flaxseed for domestic oil may be around 22 million bushels, and another 4 million will be needed for seed and feed. With 3 million bushels needed as a minimum carry-over, a maximum of 4 million bushels of flaxseed would be available for export. The small quantity of flaxseed available from the U. S. should move into export channels, though world supplies of exportable flaxseed are expected to be considerably larger than last year. Prices to farmers will be more stable than last year and average well above the 1960 support price of $2.38 per bushel, but below the $3.02 received last year.

Linseed Oil and Meal Prices to Average Lower in 1960-61 Than Last Year

Linseed oil prices (raw, tank cars, Minneapolis) at the beginning of the marketing year averaged 13.2 cents per pound. Prices started to slip in late August and in mid-September were 12.7 cents per pound, 0.1 cents less than a year ago. The recent decline in linseed oil prices reflects the seasonally reduced demand from the drying oil trade as well as more favorable crop prospects. Current prospects are that linseed oil prices this fall will average somewhat lower than a year earlier. While demand from the drying oil industry is expected to be maintained during the marketing year, the availability of adequate linseed oil supplies is expected to hold prices for the 1960-61 season slightly below the 1959-60 average price of 13.5 cents per pound.

Linseed meal prices (bulk, Minneapolis) at the beginning of the 1960-61 marketing year were $53 per ton, about $9 below July 1959. Prices of meal in August and early-September were in doldrums, at a level $12 per ton below last year. The lower meal prices reflect the large beginning stocks, which were four and a half times as large as last year, and the reduced domestic and export demand for high protein feed. Last fall, linseed meal prices were boosted by heavy exports as a result of drought conditions in western Europe. Linseed meal prices are expected to continue low and probably will average well below the 1959-60 price of $63.00 per ton.

Inedible Tallow and Grease Exports Up 45 Percent from Last Year

Apparent production of inedible tallow and greases in October-July 1959-60 totaled 2,933 million pounds, 10 percent more than a year earlier (table 28). The marketing year total may be around 3,550 million pounds, 350 million more than last year. Domestic use has been relatively stable at about the year-earlier rate, but exports are up about 45 percent. The sharp rise in exports is attributed to large available supplies and lower prices, which makes tallow and grease even more competitive in world markets than they were in the previous marketing year. Total disappearance was more than enough to offset the big increase in output, and stocks decreased moderately. Stocks on August 1, 1960 were nearly 10 percent below the same date last year.

Prices of inedible tallow (prime, tank cars, Chicago) declined from 6.1 cents per pound in October 1959 to 5.6 cents in August 1960, averaging 5.6 cents compared with 6.9 cents a year earlier. Prices in mid-September at 5.3 cents per pound were nearly 0.9 cents under September 1959. The outlook for the year ahead is for a continuation of relatively low inedible tallow prices as output stays at a record level and stocks remain large. Prospects are that prices this fall will average slightly less than the 5.9 cents per pound received during October-December 1959.

Output of inedible tallow and grease in the marketing year beginning October 1, 1960 may be about the same as the 3,550 million pounds estimated for the year just ending or increase slightly. The rise would reflect mainly a prospective increase in cattle slaughter since hog slaughter is to be down about 6 percent from the 1959-60 level.

Domestic Tung Oil Prices Near Support; 60 Percent of Crop Still Under Support

About 20 million pounds of the 1959-60 tung oil output--around 60 percent--still remain under support. Loans mature October 31, 1960 or earlier on demand by CCC. Current estimates of domestic use indicate that CCC probably will acquire around 15 million pounds of tung oil from the 1959 crop.

Prices of domestically produced tung oil (Southern mills) during November-August 1959-60 averaged 21.8 cents per pound, just a little above support level. Prices began to strengthen in May, and in August reached the season's peak of 22.6 cents per pound, just a shade under August 1959. Imported tung oil prices have averaged slightly less than the support equivalent of domestic oil on the New York market. This has encouraged the consumption of foreign oil and domestic oil has been acquired by CCC. The Corporation continues to offer tung oil for export sale on the basis of competitive bidding; through mid-September CCC has sold about 13 million pounds of its holdings. These sales are made at world market prices, which are well below domestic support and acquisition price.

Domestic disappearance of tung oil during November-July 1959-60 is placed at 31 million pounds, 10 million less than last year. Domestic use for the entire 1959-60 marketing year is expected to total about 45 million pounds, about average for recent years. Stocks of tung, oil on August 1, 1960 totaled 49 million pounds, about the same level as those a year earlier.

It was announced on September 13, 1960 that the 1960 crop tung nuts will be supported by CCC at not less than $53.50 per ton, with an equivalent support of 20.9 cents per pound for tung oil. This is the same as the 1959 support level.

Import quotas for tung oil under the President's proclamation of September 1957 ends October 31, 1960. A hearing was held before the U. S. Tariff Commission on September 21, 1960. The USDA recommended that the annual quota level beginning with the marketing year November 1, 1960 to October 31, 1961 be established at the minimum permissable under Section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended. On basis of representative period on which present quota is based, this would be about 14 million pounds. The President will make the final decision.

Coconut Oil Prices Decline As Larger World Supplies Become Available

Coconut oil prices (crude, tank cars, Pacific Coast) declined steadily from 20.4 cents per pound in May 1959 to 13.1 cents in July 1960. A tight world supply of copra and coconut oil before the current market year had pushed prices to a relatively high level in relation to other competitive fats and oils. As world supplies of copra increased this year, coconut oil prices rapidly declined.

The Philippine Republic continues to be virtually the sole supplier of copra and coconut oil in the U. S. because of the 2 cents processing tax advantage. Exports of copra and coconut oil from the Philippines during the first 8 months of 1960 were 40 percent above the quantity shipped in the same period last year.

Though coconut oil prices are substantially lower than last year, imports of coconut oil and the oil equivalent of copra into the U. S. during the first 7 months of 1960 were about 4 percent below January-July 1959. Palm kernel oil imports during the same period were up about 13 million pounds or 43 percent.

U. S. Consumers Shift from Coconut Oil To Lower Priced Palm Kernel Oil

Domestic disappearance of coconut oil and palm kernel oil during January-July 1960 totaled 401 million pounds, about equal to the same months in 1959. Disappearance of coconut oil in January-July 1960 was 356 million pounds, down from 371 million pounds last year. However, disappearance of palm kernel oil during January-July was up about 50 percent from last year. The characteristics and properties of palm kernel oil resemble those of coconut oil. The oils are used more or less interchangably. Suspension of the 3-cent processing tax on palm kernel oil restored its competitive position in the U. S. with coconut oil and it has become more attractive to consumers of high lauric acid oil. The January-July average coconut oil price (crude, tanks, New York) was 17.4 cents per pound, as compared to an average palm kernel oil price (bulk, New York) of 15.1 cents per pound.

The 3-cent processing tax on coconut oil suspended during October 1957-June 1960 and the 3-cent processing tax on palm kernel oil effective July 1959-June 1960 have both been extended through June 30, 1963. This measure (H.R. 8649) was approved April 22, 1960.

General Services Administration on September 13, 1960 made the sixth offering of coconut oil for sale from the National Stockpile. The quantity offered was the maximum 14 million pounds and 3,703,400 million pounds sold at an average price of 12.54 cents per pound. Total offerings to date have amounted to 98 million pounds, with 45.6 million pounds being sold. GSA stocks of coconut oil remaining to be sold amount to approximately 219 million pounds.

Decreased Output in The Congo may Affect U. S. Imports of Palm Oil And Palm Kernel Oil

As a result of political and economic instability in the Congo, commercial output and exports of palm oil, palm kernel oil, and palm kernels probably will be about one-fourth or more below the average of the last 3 years.

The U. S. is one of the major importers of Congo palm and palm kernel oil and supplies may be affected by the decreased output. Of the 31 million pounds of palm oil imported during 1959 about 94 percent was imported from the Congo. About 47 million pounds, or 66 percent of the palm kernel oil imported in 1959 came from the Congo.

With smaller available supplies, U. S. prices may advance to a level where manufacturers using inedible fats and oils begin substituting lower priced competitive fats and oils.

EDIBLE TALLOW OUTPUT TRENDING UPWARD

By
J. Dale Peier

When reference is made to tallow, most people immediately think of inedible tallow and greases. Annual production of edible tallow amounts to slightly over 300 pounds, that of inedible of about 3,500 million pounds.

Edible tallow is the major commodity in the Census classification "edible rendered beef fats." Included in this group also are oleo stock, oleo oil and oleo stearine. Edible tallow is manufactured in federally inspected meat plants from edible beef fats, such as those coming from the beef cutting department. Frequently, edible tallow includes caul and ruffle fats and other killing and cutting fats. These fats are generally converted to tallow by the steam rendering method, a process more commonly associated with lard production.

Increased Demand Stimulates Production of Edible Tallow

Relatively low prices of edible tallow in comparison with other edible fats and oils have helped to stimulate demand, and production has trended steadily upward to a record level of 318 million pounds in calendar 1959 (table 22). This is an approximate increase in production of 235 percent since 1947.

Though relatively insignificant compared with total domestic consumption, exports have at times been important market outlets. For example, in 1949, 26 million pounds of edible tallow were exported, a record level. Exports of 20 million pounds occurred during both 1953 and 1956, and during 1959 they amounted to about 13 million pounds, about 4 percent of the available supply.

Food uses account for almost the entire quantity of edible tallow consumed domestically, though 4 to 5 million pounds annually are diverted to nonfood use. As a food product, shortening is by far the biggest user of edible tallow, while relatively small quantities are used in margarine and other food products (table 23).

Shortening is a product made entirely of edible fats and oils, having a conversion factor equal to 100, the same as that for pure lard. There are basically three kinds of shortening--all vegetable oil, all animal fats, and a blend of vegetable oil and animal fats. Edible tallow is used extensively in both animal fats and blend types. To give a vegetable oil suitable body in shortening, it is sometimes desirable to add harder animal fats to the vegetable oil. Such fats as tallow give the mixture a melting point equal to, or above, that of pure lard.

Four major reasons for the increased production and use of edible tallow are apparent: (1) The greatly expanded production of shortening, which has

Table 22.--Tallow, edible: Supply and disposition, 1947-59

Year	Supply				Disposition	
	Production 1/	Imports	Stocks January 1	Total	Exports	Domestic disappearance
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1947	95	0	7	102	1	94
1948	70	0	6	76	1	65
1949	84	2/	10	94	26	63
1950	79	2/	5	83	6	71
1951	68	2/	7	75	6	63
1952	94	2/	6	100	11	82
1953	137	2/	6	143	20	114
1954	171	2/	10	181	15	156
1955	186	2/	10	196	8	173
1956	238	2/	15	253	20	214
1957	265	2	19	286	7	259
1958	297	1	20	318	5	286
1959 3/	318	2/	33	351	13	315
1960			23			

1/ Reported production 1947-48, 1949-54 minus other pressing, 1955-58 minus other processing.
2/ Less than 500,000 pounds.
3/ Preliminary.

Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 23--Tallow, edible: Utilization, 1947-59

Year	Food uses				Non-food uses			Total domestic disappearance
	Shortening	Margarine	Other	Total	Soap	Other	Total	
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1947	44	0	42	86	7	1	8	94
1948	29	0	32	62	2	2	3	65
1949	18	0	42	60	3	1	3	63
1950	17	0	52	69	1	1/	2	71
1951	14	1/	44	58	1/	5	5	63
1952	25	1	57	82	0	0	0	82
1953	39	1	72	113	0	1	1	114
1954	81	1/	74	155	0	1/	1/	156
1955	111	2	55	169	1	3	4	173
1956	135	3	72	210	1/	4	4	214
1957	220	6	26	253	1/	6	6	259
1958	248	5	27	281	0	5	5	286
1959 2/	256	8	48	311	1/	4	4	315

1/ Less than 500,000 pounds.
2/ Preliminary.

Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

almost doubled since 1947; (2) improved processing techniques have made edible tallow more suitable for shortening purposes; (3) the higher percentage of animal fats being used in shortening, apparently due to the expanded production of meat fat shortenings; and (4) the price advantage of tallow over other competing edible fats and oils.

Price Differential Between Lard And Edible Tallow Narrows

Edible tallow competes directly with lard for use in manufactured food products, mainly margarine and shortening. As a result, the relationship between the prices of these two fat materials is close. Historically, the price of lard has averaged higher than that of edible tallow, tallow prices following the price pattern established by lard. Between 1947 and 1955 the price of lard on the Chicago market averaged about 3 cents per pound above tallow. The range of the price spread was from 2 to 5.1 cents per pound. During 1955 the price differential, for the first time, was less than 2 cents per pound. Lard prices averaged 10.6 cents per pound as compared with 9.0 cents for tallow, leaving an average price differential of 1.6 cents. Since 1955 the price spread between these fats has declined each year. In 1959 lard and edible tallow were completely competitive with regard to price--both products sold at an average price of 7.9 cents per pound (see chart, page 34).

In the late forties and early fifties, edible tallow accounted for from 1 to 2 percent of the total fat ingredients used in shortening, and the ratio of lard used in shortening ranged between about 8 and 15 percent. Since 1951 the quantity and ratio of edible tallow used in shortening have increased rapidly. The quantity and ratio of lard also have been increasing steadily since 1951, but at a slower rate than tallow. During 1959, 493 million pounds of lard and 256 million pounds of edible tallow were used in the manufacture of shortening. The combined total of these two fat ingredients accounted for about 33 percent of the total fats and oils consumed in shortening.

Animal Fats Improve Competitive Position With Vegetable Oils

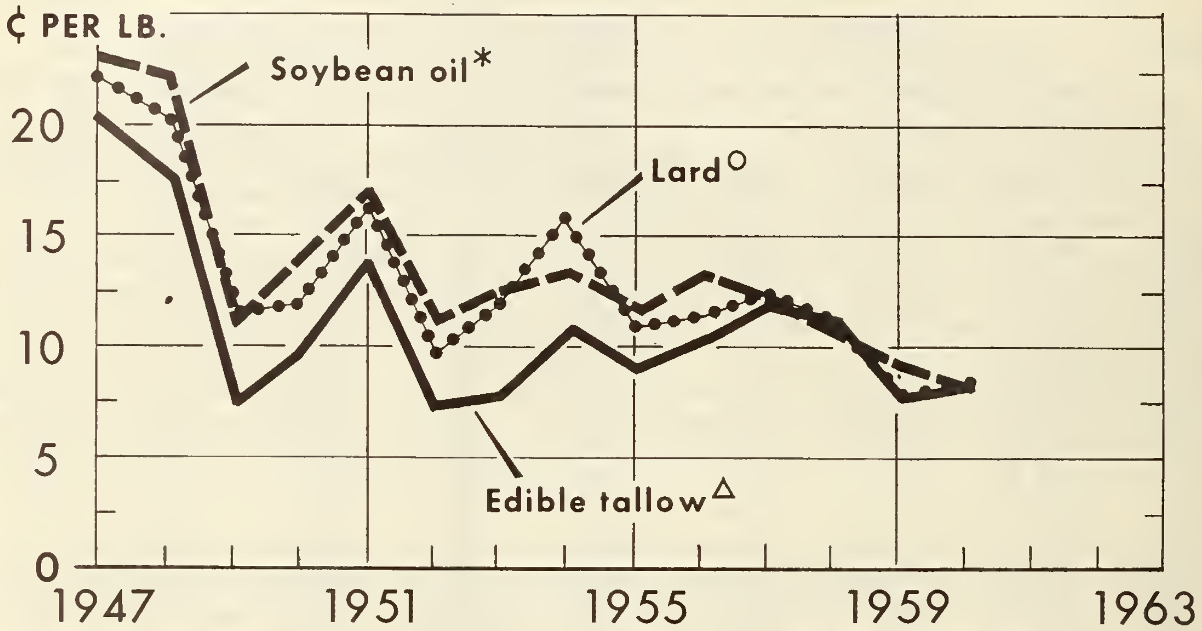
Strong competition for the shortening market exists not only between vegetable oils and animal fats, but also among the various edible vegetable oils. Before World War II, cottonseed oil ranked first as a shortening ingredient, accounting for about two-thirds of the total fats and oils used in this product. By the end of the war, soybean oil topped cottonseed oil for use in shortening, and during 1956 the ratio of lard used in shortening surpassed cottonseed oil. Of the total fats and oils used in the manufacture of shortening in 1959, soybean oil comprised 51 percent, lard 22 percent, cottonseed oil 14 percent and edible tallow 11 percent.

Table 24.--Comparison of lard, edible tallow and soybean oil prices per pound, 1947-60

Year	Lard (loose, Chicago)		Tallow, edible (loose, Chicago)			Soybean oil (crude, Decatur)		
	Average	Change from preceding year	Average	Change from preceding year	Price as a percentage of lard	Average	Change from preceding year	Price as a percentage of lard
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Percent	Cents	Cents	Percent
1947	22.5	3.4	20.5	6.3	91	23.1	8.5	103
1948	20.3	-2.2	17.5	-3.0	86	22.2	-.9	109
1949	11.3	-9.0	7.5	-10.0	66	11.0	-11.2	97
1950	11.8	.5	9.6	2.1	81	14.0	3.0	119
1951	16.1	4.3	13.7	4.1	85	16.8	2.8	104
1952	9.9	-6.2	7.3	-6.4	74	11.0	-5.8	111
1953	11.9	2.0	7.6	.3	64	12.4	1.4	104
1954	15.7	3.8	10.6	3.0	68	13.3	.9	85
1955	10.6	-5.1	9.0	-1.6	85	11.6	-1.7	109
1956	11.1	.5	10.3	1.3	93	13.2	1.6	119
1957	12.4	1.3	11.9	1.6	96	12.2	-1.0	98
1958	11.4	-1.0	11.0	-.9	96	10.5	-1.7	92
1959	7.9	-3.5	7.9	-3.1	100	9.0	-1.5	114
1960 1/	8.2	.3	8.1	.2	99	8.1	-.9	99
Average:								
1947-60	12.9	3.08	10.9	3.14	84	13.5	3.06	105
1955-59	10.7	2.28	10.0	1.70	93	11.3	1.50	106

1/ Based on January-July average.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF LARD, EDIBLE TALLOW AND SOYBEAN OIL



*CRUDE, TANK CARS, F.O.B. DECATUR. 1960 BASED ON 7-MONTH AVERAGE.
○LOOSE, TANK CARS, CHICAGO
△EDIBLE, LOOSE, CHICAGO.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 8051-60 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

The quantity of animal fats that will be consumed in shortening depends largely on the price of competing vegetable oils, primarily soybean oil and cottonseed oil. When the price of soybean oil falls below the price of animal fats, consumption of animal fats decline. During most of the years since 1947, the price of soybean oil has been above the price of animal fats. This has encouraged the substitution of larger quantities of lard and edible tallow. The ratio of lard and tallow consumed in shortening declined during only 4 of these years. During each of these years soybean oil prices were below the price of animal fats.

Continued Strong Demand for Edible Tallow is Expected

Increases in the production of shortening, reflecting continued population growth, will require larger supplies of edible fats and oils. With the cattle slaughter cycle on the uptrend, prospects are favorable for production of more edible tallow as prices probably will continue to be competitive with vegetable oils. But further shift to liquid type shortenings may limit utilization of edible tallow in the expanding shortening market.

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TANK STORAGE FACILITIES FOR FATS AND OILS EXPAND SHARPLY DURING 1950's [1]

By
John W. Thompson
Marketing Economics Research Division

Commercial bulk tank storage facilities and operations play an important role in the marketing system for fats and oils. Commercial facilities are contrasted from private facilities which usually are not available to the general public on a lease or rent basis. Because production of most fats and oils is seasonal, while disappearance is relatively uniform throughout the year, bulk tank storage facilities are necessary to help stabilize the flow of fats and oils from producers to consumers. As part of our expanding marketing system, bulk storage facilities are necessary at centrally located terminals where large volumes of various fats and oils must be assembled for export, reshipment, or distribution to domestic consumers. Reserve stocks of fats and oils are also needed for national emergencies when demand for fats and oils usually is great and a reallocation of supplies becomes necessary.

This article covers commercial tank storage facilities in the United States and those Canadian facilities immediately adjacent to the U. S. It indicates by areas the capacity and handling facilities of commercial storage sites as well as the changes that occurred between 1949 and 1959. With this information, industrial and transportation agencies may develop use of tank storage facilities for fats and oils more efficiently. Private storage facilities are not covered in this report.

The capacity of commercial storage facilities for fats and oils in the United States increased from 1.6 million short tons in 1949 to 5.5 million short tons in 1959. Additional commercial facilities of 332 thousand short tons are available at nearby Canadian terminals (table 25). The number of commercial storage firms increased from 17 in 1949 to 36 in 1959 while the number of bulk storage sites in operation by commercial firms increased from 36 to 52. An additional 10 sites in Canada were included in the count, made in 1959. Commercial bulk storage facilities utilized 84 percent of their total capacity during the most active storage month and 63 percent during their least active month of 1959 (table 26).

Increases in commercial storage capacity and storage operations in the last decade are associated with increases in the production and exports of fats and oils. The U. S. production of edible and inedible fats and oils expanded from 12 billion pounds in 1949 to 18 billion pounds in 1959. During the same period, exports of fats and oils increased from 2.3 billion pounds to 5.3 billion pounds (oil equivalent). Canadian production increased during the same period from 679 to 974 million pounds, and exports from 179 to 413 million pounds (oil equivalent).

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[1] The study was done in cooperation with the Bureau of Raw Materials for the American Vegetable Fats and Oils Industry which supplied data during 1949 and 1959.

Table 25.--Location and capacity of commercial tank storage terminals for fats and oils in the United States and Canada, 1949 and 1959

Area	1949			1959		
	No. sites 1/	Capacity		No. sites 1/	Capacity	
	Number	Short tons	Percent	Number	Short tons	Percent
Terminals						
Gulf	12	1,138,134	70	14	3,357,467	57
Atlantic	9	416,517	26	17	1,081,745	19
Great Lakes	1	18,000	1	6	831,342	14
Canada 2/				10	322,304	5
West Coast	7	53,196	3	8	154,794	3
Inland		3/		7	109,300	2
Total	29	1,625,847	100	62	5,856,952	100

1/ In 1949, 17 firms owned 29 plants or storage sites; in 1959, 36 firms owned 62 storage sites. 2/ Data not collected in 1949. 3/ No inland facilities reported in 1949.

Table 26.--Utilization of capacity and handling facilities for commercial stored fats and oils in the United States and Canada, 1959

Area	Total capacity	Capacity utilized		Handling facilities (based on total capacity)	
		Most active month	Least active month	Heating	Pumping (24 hours)
	Short tons	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Terminals					
Gulf	3,357,467	86	71	49	6
Atlantic	1,081,745	70	47	85	8
Great Lakes	831,342	90	48	45	6
Canada	322,304	97	78	85	26
West Coast	154,794	81	56	83	22
Inland	109,300	82	43	69	9
Total or average 1/	5,856,952	84	63	58	9

1/ Weighted averages.

Tank storage is quite flexible and in an emergency it can be used for fats, oils, molasses, petroleum, and chemicals. Shifting from fats and oils to molasses, petroleum or chemicals is rare--more common are shifts between edible and inedible fats and oils. In periods of surplus production, competition arises among the various fats and oils for storage facilities and most commercial storage facilities adjust their operations to accommodate the increased demand for bulk storage. Sixteen of the 62 commercial fats and oils storage sites stored 1 commodity; 14, 2 commodities; and 32 stored 3 or more commodities in 1959. Fourteen of the storage sites with a combined capacity of 155 thousand short tons reported handling fats and oils exclusively.

The *location* of commercial storage sites at port terminals is related to the need for bulk handling facilities necessary for exporting and importing a large volume of fats and oils. Over half of the total North American commercial storage capacity is located at Gulf ports. Atlantic, Great Lakes, Canadian and West Coast seaport terminals follow, in order of capacity. Over the last 10 years Great Lakes ports increased the most--from 18,000 tons in 1949 to 831,000 tons in 1959. With the opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway, increasing amounts of fats and oils are being imported and exported through the Great Lakes. Less than 2 percent of the total commercial capacity surveyed was located away from water transport. Commercial storage sites are usually located at port terminals, but private facilities are mostly inland, serving major fats and oils producing and manufacturing areas.

Transporting fats and oils by water usually is less costly than shipping by rail or truck. Of the 62 commercial storage sites in the United States and Canada, 56 were accessible by water and had facilities for loading and unloading barges or ships. These included inland storage sites, many of which were located on rivers. The combined capacity of those sites without facilities for handling barges and ships was 110,000 tons, or less than 2 percent of the total capacity surveyed. Sixty-one sites had facilities for loading and unloading tank cars and tank trucks while 50 sites had drumming facilities.

Facilities were available for *heating* 58 percent of the commercial storage capacity (table 26). Most fats and oils solidify at low temperatures and heating coils in the bulk tanks are necessary to melt the fats for pumping. Canadian storage sites, located in a cold climate, had facilities for heating 85 percent of their storage capacity, Gulf terminals, located in a warm climate, had heating facilities for less than half of their bulk storage capacity.

Permanent pumping facilities located at the storage sites could move 9 percent of the total U. S. and Canadian capacity into or out of storage in a 24-hour period (table 26). Many firms had limited pumping facilities and utilized the pumps on tank trucks and ships to load into or out of their bulk tanks.

The issue dates for the *Fats and Oils Situation* are
January, March, May, August, September and November.
The last issue for 1960 is scheduled for release
November 3, (Outlook Number).

Table 27.- Food fats and oils: Supply and disposition, 1954-59

Year beginning October	Production			Stocks		Domestic disappearance			Exports		
	Oct.-July	Aug.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.	Oct. 1	Aug. 1	Oct.-July	Aug.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.	Oct.-July	Aug.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
	Total 1/										
1954	8,091	1,399	9,490	1,607	1,113	6,494	1,285	7,779	2,093	266	2,359
1955	9,144	1,406	10,550	960	967	6,540	1,234	7,773	2,600	379	2,979
1956	9,133	1,476	10,589	760	853	6,437	1,323	7,761	2,591	312	2,903
1957	9,042	1,500	10,542	694	830	6,693	1,359	8,052	2,220	375	2,595
1958	10,070	1,659	11,729	690	1,041	6,926	1,364	8,291	2,744	580	3,324
1959	10,700			748	1,128	7,030			3,175		
	Butter (actual weight), except farm										
1954	1,172	194	1,366	489	352	1,139	238	1,377	170	13	183
1955	1,216	202	1,418	295	134	1,152	228	1,380	226	18	244
1956	1,205	197	1,403	90	176	1,109	225	1,334	15	3	18
1957	1,214	186	1,400	145	190	1,142	224	1,365	29	7	36
1958	1,157	175	1,332	146	148	1,148	219	1,368	9	11	19
1959	1,200			93	180	1,096			19		
	Lard, except farm										
1954	2,007	356	2,363	50	118	1,429	323	1,751	511	76	587
1955	2,283	349	2,632	75	178	1,549	316	1,864	631	88	719
1956	2,094	332	2,426	123	102	1,589	303	1,891	527	63	590
1957	1,906	340	2,246	69	55	1,520	288	1,808	399	62	461
1958	2,122	392	2,514	48	136	1,535	326	1,861	499	109	608
1959	2,175			93	129	1,528			611		
	Beef fats 2/										
1954	231	50	280	10	18	196	46	242	27	6	33
1955	266	46	312	15	19	223	51	274	40	4	44
1956	269	52	321	10	20	250	53	303	13	2	14
1957	265	59	324	17	23	249	59	308	12	2	14
1958	290	51	341	25	28	274	53	327	13	5	18
1959	271			22	23	250			20		
	Total edible vegetable oils 3/ 4/										
1954	4,681	800	5,481	1,059	625	3,852	680	4,532	1,263	169	1,432
1955	5,380	808	6,188	575	636	3,652	654	4,306	1,667	253	1,920
1956	5,545	895	6,440	536	556	3,537	757	4,294	1,989	231	2,220
1957	5,657	915	6,572	463	562	3,853	803	4,657	1,709	289	1,998
1958	6,501	1,041	7,542	471	730	4,072	780	4,853	2,120	441	2,561
1959	7,053			540	797	4,227			2,525		

Continued -

Table 27--Food fats and oils: Supply and disposition, 1954-59 Con.

Year beginning October	Production			Stocks		Domestic disappearance			Exports		
	Oct.-July	Aug.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.	Oct. 1	Aug. 1	Oct.-July	Aug.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.	Oct.-July	Aug.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
					Cottonseed oil 4/						
1954	1,493	230	1,723	896	398	1,351	192	1,543	640	75	716
1955	1,670	224	1,893	361	284	1,183	201	1,384	563	53	617
1956	1,465	164	1,629	254	202	1,133	177	1,310	384	43	427
1957	1,276	144	1,420	146	168	1,009	185	1,195	245	5	250
1958	1,375	214	1,589	154	214	977	157	1,134	338	68	406
1959	1,650			203	289	1,107			457		
					Soybean oil 4/						
1954	2,869	508	3,377	127	186	2,188	421	2,609	622	94	716
1955	3,363	521	3,884	179	288	2,153	386	2,539	1,102	196	1,297
1956	3,712	657	4,369	227	317	2,061	504	2,565	1,562	183	1,745
1957	4,038	700	4,738	286	364	2,501	550	3,051	1,459	284	1,743
1958	4,713	747	5,460	281	464	2,760	543	3,304	1,770	369	2,139
1959	4,992			298	450	2,791			2,049		
					Corn oil						
1954	223	47	270	15	18	220	45	265	---	---	---
1955	223	47	270	19	25	218	49	267	---	---	---
1956	236	50	286	23	21	238	55	293	---	---	---
1957	241	50	291	16	16	245	44	289	---	---	---
1958	268	57	325	25	30	263	63	327	---	---	---
1959	283			24	43	264			---		
					Peanut oil 4/						
1954	45	5	50	13	16	41	11	52	1	5/	1
1955	81	11	92	10	32	57	12	68	2	4	6
1956	89	16	107	27	12	61	13	74	44	4	48
1957	58	11	68	12	10	54	14	68	5	5/	5
1958	98	14	112	8	21	72	16	88	12	4	16
1959	83			15	14	65			19		

1/ Includes butter, except farm; lard, except farm; beef fats; and edible vegetable oils. Production and exports include the oil equivalent of exported oilseeds. Domestic disappearance and exports have been adjusted for exports of processed food oils not classified by kind, shortening, margarine, and other secondary fats. Exports also include shipments and quantities from CCC stocks that were not reported in Census data.

2/ Includes edible tallow, oleo stock, oleo oil and oleostearine.

3/ Includes cottonseed, soybean, corn, peanut, and edible olive oils. Production includes imports of olive oil.

4/ Production and exports include oil equivalent of oilseeds exported for crushing.

5/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 28.--Selected nonfood fats and oils: Supply and disposition, 1954-59

Year	Production			Stocks		Domestic disappearance			Exports		
	Oct.-July	Aug.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.	Oct. 1	Aug. 1	Oct.-July	Aug.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.	Oct.-July	Aug.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
					Inedible tallow and grease						
1954	2,368	507	2,875	268	259	1,342	278	1,620	1,038	228	1,265
1955	2,710	505	3,215	260	339	1,389	288	1,677	1,244	249	1,494
1956	2,643	500	3,143	306	262	1,468	319	1,786	1,222	205	1,427
1957	2,425	475	2,900	239	252	1,482	320	1,802	929	178	1,107
1958	2,656	542	3,198	230	332	1,494	298	1,793	1,061	250	1,311
1959	2,933			327	301	1,471			1,488		
					Coconut oil 1/						
1954	483	99	582	59	97	436	100	536	8	1	10
1955	492	105	596	96	75	505	102	607	8	2	9
1956	502	99	601	75	50	521	90	611	7	2	9
1957	541	115	656	57	60	530	113	644	8	1	9
1958	511	112	623	60	49	516	116	632	6	1	8
1959	528			2/309	2/322	507			8		
					Fish and marine oil 1/						
1954	173	66	239	62	60	90	---	81	85	42	127
1955	175	69	244	93	84	66	2	68	117	39	156
1956	150	59	209	113	82	88	19	107	93	43	136
1957	162	68	230	80	153	65	31	96	50	11	61
1958	175	66	241	153	130	74	33	106	125	27	152
1959	156			136	86	71			135		
					Tall oil						
1954	428	96	524	59	62	376	91	467	50	8	58
1955	569	103	672	59	100	494	101	595	34	5	39
1956	527	96	623	96	113	467	97	564	44	6	50
1957	563	116	679	106	123	511	119	630	34	4	39
1958	642	127	769	116	147	588	125	713	23	4	27
1959	686			145	136	655			40		
	July	Aug.-June	July-June	July 1	June 1	July	Aug.-June	July-June	July	Aug.-June	July-June
					Linseed oil						
1954	50	582	632	345	258	44	477	521	93	224	318
1955	41	654	695	139	90	69	485	552	22	117	140
1956	19	513	532	142	124	36	461	497	2	76	78
1957	61	473	535	99	98	47	387	435	16	72	87
1958	19	429	448	112	122	43	412	455	3/	8	8
1959	39	426	465	97	124	43	375	418	3/	55	55

1/ Production includes imports of oil. 2/ Includes G. S. A. Stockpile. 3/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 29.--Fats, oils, including their products: Production from domestic and imported materials, and factory and warehouse stocks at end of month

Item	Production 1/						Stocks			
	October-July		1959	1960			1959	1960		
	1958-59	1959-60	July	May	June	July	July 31	May 31	June 30	July 31
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
PRIMARY FATS AND OILS										
Food fats and oils										
Butter 2/	1,157.1	1,200.2	112.6	148.7	143.0	117.0	148.1	119.1	162.7	179.9
Lard and rendered pork fat 3/	2,122.0	2,175.0	206.0	203.0	198.0	166.0	135.6	149.8	136.4	128.9
Beef fats	289.9	271.4	27.8	29.3	27.9	25.8	28.2	23.1	22.5	23.0
Total edible animal fats	3,569.0	3,646.6	346.4	381.0	368.9	308.8	311.9	292.0	321.6	331.8
Corn oil	259.4	274.2	26.2	29.0	28.5	27.7	29.6	39.1	38.7	42.6
Cottonseed oil	1,373.5	1,647.2	35.0	86.7	62.6	51.3	214.2	446.9	357.6	289.4
Peanut oil	90.1	72.9	8.7	8.2	9.0	7.5	21.4	9.8	12.6	14.1
Soybean oil	3,635.7	3,670.1	344.1	365.9	348.6	350.0	464.4	564.5	422.6	450.5
Total edible vegetable oils	5,358.7	5,664.4	414.0	489.8	448.7	436.5	729.6	1,060.3	831.5	796.6
Soap fats and oils										
Tallow, inedible, and greases excluding wool grease 4/	2,656.2	2,932.7	258.8	274.4	278.9	284.0	332.5	291.9	282.5	301.1
Palm oil	---	---	---	---	---	---	12.3	10.9	14.6	21.9
Fish and marine mammal oil	132.0	134.8	33.7	13.7	36.1	41.2	129.7	87.4	105.6	86.4
Coconut oil	341.5	397.4	34.0	43.7	39.0	44.7	49.0	7/315.4	7/306.2	7/322.4
Total soap fats	3,129.7	3,464.9	326.5	331.8	354.0	369.9	523.5	705.6	708.9	731.8
Drying oils										
Castor oil	---	---	---	---	---	---	27.0	20.6	22.7	25.8
Linseed oil	379.7	324.0	39.3	21.7	23.8	15.8	92.9	123.9	89.5	74.6
Tall oil	642.1	685.9	57.6	69.6	70.2	53.4	146.8	152.4	142.4	135.7
Tung oil	44.8	32.9	---	---	---	---	48.7	53.7	51.0	48.6
Total drying oils	1,066.6	1,042.8	96.9	91.3	94.0	69.2	315.4	350.6	305.6	284.7
Grand total 5/ 6/	13,124.0	13,818.7	1,183.7	1,293.8	1,265.6	1,184.4	1,880.4	2,408.5	2,167.6	2,144.9
From domestic materials	12,782.5	13,421.3	1,149.7	1,250.1	1,226.6	1,139.7				
From imported materials	341.5	397.4	34.0	43.7	39.0	44.7				
FAT-AND-OIL PRODUCTS										
Cooking and salad oils	8/1,099.9	1,409.3	155.2	156.8	164.1	145.7	48.7	56.2	49.7	47.5
Baking and frying fats (shortening)	1,833.4	1,906.9	147.2	193.8	206.8	151.8	116.7	115.9	126.2	109.1
Margarine	1,329.7	1,421.8	115.7	123.7	132.6	120.1	33.9	32.8	39.9	35.2
Fatty acids	521.1	582.5	43.0	61.0	67.9	35.0	66.2	94.9	92.5	86.0

1/ Factory production except as otherwise noted.

2/ Creamery butter and cold-storage stocks, United States Department of Agriculture.

3/ Total commercial. Excludes farm production. Federally inspected in October-July 1958-59 totaled 1,878.0 million pounds; October-July 1959-60 totaled 1,922.4 million pounds.

4/ Total apparent production.

5/ Computed from unrounded numbers.

6/ Excludes estimated output of farm butter and farm lard, 273 million pounds in October-July 1958-59, 275 million pounds in October-July 1959-60. Data includes stocks held by the Government in reported position.

7/ Includes G.S.A. stockpile.

8/ January-June.

Table 30.--Imports and exports of fats, oils, oil-bearing materials and fat-and-oil products in terms of oil

Item	Imports for consumption					Exports 1/				
	October-July		1960			October-July		1960		
	1958-59	1959-60	May	June	July	1958-59	1959-60	May	June	July
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Food fats and oils										
Butter	2.1	2.4	.2	.1	.2	5.1	17.1	.2	1.1	.7
Lard	---	---	---	---	---	438.8	561.4	49.8	62.7	42.9
Beef fats	.4	.1	---	---	---	13.2	20.3	2.1	3.3	1.8
Total, edible animal fats	2.5	2.5	.2	.1	.2	457.1	598.8	52.1	67.1	45.4
Cottonseed oil	---	----	---	---	---	336.5	454.6	27.8	10.1	27.8
Cottonseed (17 percent)	---	---	---	---	---	1.5	2.7	.2	2/	.1
Olive oil, edible	46.5	44.8	5.2	4.5	4.2	---	---	---	---	---
Peanut oil	4.0	---	---	---	---	8.4	8.5	1.1	.8	1.0
Peanuts, shelled (43.5 percent)	---	---	---	---	---	4.0	10.1	5.2	---	2/
Soybean oil	---	---	---	---	---	692.3	726.8	109.8	171.1	80.6
Soybeans (18.3 percent)	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	1,077.5	1,322.0	166.1	129.9	101.1
Other vegetable oils	15.5	16.6	1.1	1.7	2.0	4.3	3.5	.4	.3	.3
Total, edible vegetable oils	66.0	61.4	6.3	6.2	6.2	2,124.5	2,528.2	310.6	312.2	210.9
Soap fats and oils										
Tallow, inedible	1.1	.2	---	---	---	970.2	1,343.2	138.1	110.2	131.3
Greases	.3	2/	---	---	---	91.1	145.0	13.7	11.1	16.9
Fish and fish liver oils non-medicinal	.8	.9	2/	.1	2/	122.7	133.4	2.4	15.6	40.6
Marine mammal oils	42.3	20.1	---	3.4	4.7	2.3	1.5	---	.3	2/
Olive oil, inedible	.3	.3	---	---	2/	---	---	---	---	---
Palm oil	27.1	33.9	1.3	6.1	7.1	---	---	---	---	---
Total, slow-lathering oils	71.9	55.4	1.3	9.6	11.8	1,186.3	1,623.1	154.2	137.2	188.8
Coconut oil	169.9	130.6	12.3	18.3	7.8	6.1	7.6	.8	.7	.6
Copra (64 percent)	325.8	396.8	44.8	44.6	53.2	2/	2/	---	---	---
Palm kernel oil	51.1	74.8	6.8	11.1	6.4	---	---	---	---	---
Total, lauric-acid oils	546.8	602.2	63.9	74.0	67.4	6.1	7.6	.8	.7	.6
Drying oils										
Flaxseed (35.7 percent)	2/	2/	2/	---	---	103.1	84.6	6.3	7.6	12.6
Linseed oil	2/	2/	2/	---	2/	8.0	57.1	19.0	33.2	3.4
Oiticica oil	4.5	11.2	1.3	2.1	1.1	---	---	---	---	---
Tall oil	---	---	---	---	---	22.9	39.5	6.3	5.0	3.4
Tung oil	22.7	20.1	2.4	3.6	.7	14.5	11.4	.2	1.9	.9
Total	27.2	31.3	3.7	5.7	1.8	148.5	192.6	31.8	47.7	20.3
Other industrial oils and fats										
Cashew nut shell liquid (oil)	3.3	4.6	.3	.5	.7	---	---	---	---	---
Castor oil	85.6	89.2	7.2	8.6	11.1	2.3	1.3	.1	.2	.1
Castor beans (46.5 percent)	9.2	3.2	---	.4	.2	---	---	---	---	---
Fish-liver oils, medicinal	14.8	16.1	1.2	1.3	1.7	.6	.7	.1	2/	.1
Rapeseed oil	2.8	1.8	.1	---	.3	---	---	---	---	---
Wool grease	4.7	4.5	.5	.4	.5	---	---	---	---	---
Other vegetable oils and fats, inedible	.1	---	---	---	---	14.2	5.2	1.0	.5	.2
Total	120.5	119.4	9.3	11.2	14.5	17.1	7.2	1.2	.7	.4
Other products (fat content)										
Margarine	1.2	.9	---	---	---	2.8	2.8	.2	.3	.4
Shortening	---	---	---	---	---	34.1	19.2	1.6	3.8	2.4
Cooking and salad oils	---	---	---	---	---	40.5	25.6	1.4	2.0	2.1
Salad products	---	---	---	---	---	3.4	2.8	.3	.4	.3
Soap	.9	.8	.1	.1	.1	12.3	14.1	1.7	1.7	1.1
Fatty acids	.7	.7	2/	.2	.1	22.3	34.1	1.8	4.3	3.0
Total	2.8	2.4	.1	.3	.2	115.4	98.6	7.0	12.5	9.3
Grand total 3/	837.5	874.8	84.9	107.3	102.1	4,055.1	5,056.1	557.8	578.3	475.7

1/ Includes re-exports but not shipments. Shipments average about 90 million pounds per year of which approximately 60 million are lard.

2/ Less than 50,000 pounds.

3/ Computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 31.--Index numbers of wholesale prices of fats and oils

Item	1947-49=100				
	August		1960		
	1958	1959	June	July	August
All fats and oils	71	65	63	64	65
All fats and oils, except butter	62	52	50	51	52
Grouped by origin:					
Animal fats	76	67	67	68	70
Vegetable oils, domestic	55	53	49	49	51
Vegetable oils, foreign	80	86	78	76	76
Grouped by use:					
Butter	85	87	85	85	87
Butter, seasonally adjusted	89	91	92	91	91
Lard	71	39	49	54	57
Food fats other than butter	62	50	50	52	54
Food fats other than butter and lard	57	56	51	51	52
All edible fats and oils	74	69	68	69	71
Soap fats	61	51	45	45	46
Drying oils	64	61	61	61	62
Other industrial	56	52	48	48	50
All industrial	62	54	50	49	50
Edible vegetable oils, grouped by degree of processing:					
Crude	57	56	50	50	52
Refined	68	58	56	56	57
End products	82	74	73	73	73

All indexes except "Butter, seasonally adjusted" and "Other industrial" from Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 32.--Prices received by farmers and prices at terminal markets for specified oil-bearing materials and oilmeals

Item	Unit	August		1960		
		1958	1959	June	July	August
		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Castor beans, Brazilian ports	Long ton	---	---	---	---	---
Copra, Philippines, c.i.f. Pacific Coast	Short ton	191.30	210.00	183.12	178.00	177.25
Cottonseed, United States average	Short ton	47.60	42.80	---	38.00	38.90
Flaxseed, No. 1, Minneapolis	Bushel	3.10	3.28	3.19	3.01	3.11
Flaxseed, United States average	Bushel	2.73	2.90	2.94	2.64	2.80
Peanuts, No. 1, shelled, Spanish, Southeastern shipping points 1/	100 lb.	18.38	14.88	19.25	18.75	17.50
Peanuts, United States average	100 lb.	10.90	9.54	11.50	---	9.65
Soybeans, No. 1, Yellow, Chicago	Bushel	2.27	2.15	2.15	2.16	2.19
Soybeans, No. 1, Yellow, Illinois country shipping points	Bushel	2.26	2.00	2.06	2.09	2.13
Soybeans, United States average	Bushel	2.11	1.98	1.97	1.97	1.99
		Oilseed Meals (Bulk)				
Copra meal, 20 percent protein, Los Angeles	Short ton	68.75	75.00	73.50	73.00	66.90
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Memphis	Short ton	61.00	51.25	53.60	55.35	57.70
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Chicago	Short ton	71.45	73.65	64.80	65.50	67.40
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Atlanta	Short ton	64.45	54.40	59.60	62.35	57.95
Linseed meal, 34 percent protein, Minneapolis	Short ton	51.25	63.15	52.85	52.10	53.10
Linseed meal, 34 percent protein, New York	Short ton	73.85	80.65	71.65	70.60	71.10
Peanut meal, 45 percent protein, f.o.b. Southeastern mills	Short ton	61.70	55.25	50.00	52.00	52.85
Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, Chicago	Short ton	67.10	58.00	55.90	54.75	54.30
Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, Decatur	Short ton	60.25	54.25	52.50	50.75	50.30
Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, Atlanta	Short ton	73.70	64.75	60.75	59.60	58.65
Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, Memphis	Short ton	65.00	58.00	54.10	52.75	53.10

1/ This price applies to peanuts for edible uses.

Compiled from Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter, Daily Market Record (Minneapolis), Wall Street Journal, Chicago edition, and reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

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